OURSELVIS. announced before, the Weekly A. ka has been convertedinto a Bi-Weekom this week. It wll be published Sunday and Thursday. By this arment, a considerably larger quantity of g matter will be placed before the the size being Supe Royal instead my; he will have access to freshest and informations, thus combining the tages of a Daily and a Weekly in one the price remains practical'y the same, only Eleven Rupees.

OUR CHRISTMAS ARTICLE

is a holy season with a porton (f low beings, and it is our duty to benehe religious feelings that the occasion s in their mind. If the Christians ny objection to join in our fest vals, indus have none to join in theirs. tenately, however, the Hindus have ttle opportunities of profiting by assowith Christians. The Anglo-Indian have scarcely any article on the surely the Englishman and the have none. The Indian Deily has one, but it only regrets that the has festivities have been reduced farce. We have thus to fall back the Statesman, the reputed organ of sionaries. Our contemporary begins e statement :

whose lot it is to celebrate our Ch only in an alien land, but in a land liths and alien aspirations, there is ignificance in the fact that, of all the Is of our Church, it is that which brings to us with most force the distinctive of our religion as a religion of love. are again told, a few paragraphs

ruling race we must of course maintain That is a primary postulate about question can be entertained. Having unds to this task of ruling India, we ung to turn our backs upon our duty chaos behind us.

was of Heaven, Of course, if he' ere for their benefit, and the latter gree to remain unwillingly—only ense of duty.

other sentence we are to stians we should be fals not believe that our cr and in the e

ristians to be pathetic with profess another

cy the sentiments contained in the paragraph contradict one By the expression, that Christianity nly crue religion, one must under at there cannot be any salvation Christ. If that be the case, how is it for the Christians to Le tolerant so-called to others? Of course, i nce is what the Statesman means, all clear. But if those who are ians are "abandoned of God," sible for the Christians to treat hold opposite views, with any poct. The Hindus, however, need on to be tolerant to others. Their teaches them to be cheritable Indeed, they have as much for Christ, as the Christians have ; ay, the Hindus have a belief in mission of Jesus Chrst. Had he mense as it ought to have been. ent by God, he could have never independent and retless people if this were to happen to move the hearts of

Like a reed, at the to...
And the kingdoms of Time shan a.
To the voice and summons of God:

To the voice and summons of God:
No more through the din of the ages
Shall warnings and chidings divine,
From the lips of my Prophets and Sages,
Be trampled like pearls before swine.
Ye have splen my lands and my cattle,
Ye have kept back from labor its meed,
Ye have challenged the outcasts to battle,
When they plead at your feet in their need.
And when clamors of hunger grew louder,
And the multitudes prayed to be fed,
Ye have answered with prisons or powder,

And the multitudes prayed to be fed,
Ye have answered with prisons or powder,
The cries of your brothers for bread.
I turn from your altars and arches,
And the mocking of steeples and domes,
To join in the long weary marches
Of the ones ye have robbed of their homes;
I share in the sorrows and crosses
Of the maked, the hungraged.

Of the naked, the hungry and cold, And dearer to me are their losses Than your gains and your idols of gold.

I will wither the might of the spoiler,
I will laugh at your dungeons and locks,
The tyrant shall yield to the toiler,

The tyrant shall yield to the foller,
And your judges eat grass like the ox:
For the prayers of the poor have ascended
To be written in lightnings on high,
And the walls of your captives have blended
With the bolts that must leap from the sky.
The thrones of your kings shall be shattered
And the prisoner and serf shall go free—
I will harvest from seed that I scattered
On the borders of blue Galilee—

On the borders of blue Galilee For I come not alone, and a stranger,
Lo! my reapers will sing through the night
Till the star that stood over the Manger
Shall cover the world with its light.

Alas! the world is day by day getting wicked. The civilization of the nineteenth century has supplanted Christianity. This civilization has done much for the comforts of the body and the development of the baser passions; but it has not been able to conquer death. Death is inevitible; and that being the case, the civilization of the nineteenth century can do very little real good to mankind.

We, as Hindus, have been trained from our infancy not to put any great value on things earthly. Take any classical works of the Hindus, and though they contain apparently many absurd stories, yet one the Empire of India has to do with nity, we do not see. We know romised a kingdom to his followers:

| Apparently many absurd stories, yet one idea per ades them all. It is, that death means the separation of the sour which is immortal, from the body, and the true interests of man lie in the harmonious development of en, meant India, that is a quite his/soul. What is to a man if he gets the thing. We, Indians, cannot do sovereignty of the whole world, since he is our Christian rulers, but then the to die in a few years? And what does a must be this: The Indians must man care if he suffers a few years of misery at their Christian masters should on this earth, if he has been able to secure an everlasting happiness in the future?

Let us live and let others live. The world s wide enough for all of us. Let us learn to love and to be loved in return. Let us conquer all our baser faculties and develop the higher only. Let us avoid anger, vindictiveness, haughtiness, greed, sovereignty and s, and let us develop our reverance of Good-will for God and good-will for our brethren. And surely God will not forsake him who follows the above precepts, though he may not be accepted as a good Christian by those who profess to follow Christ,

OUR CHRISTMAS ARTICLE—II.

IF Christianity, as it is taught by the Catholics, had been presented to the Hindus by Christians, the former might have accepted it, without any violence to their faith and instincts. Sometime ago the Good Friday was celebrated at Royapuram with great pomp at St. Peter's Church by a large number of Catholics. The images of Mary and Christ were taken out of the Church and carried in procession, just as the Hindus carry those of Krishna of Yasoda and Nanda. There was Kirtan, and the offering of incense. Then there was a representation of Pilate and his soldiers, and the crucifica, tion of Christ. The piety evoked was im-

In the same manner the Mussalmans have their History, their Kerbela and other st, to subject their haughty necks, soul-stirring events which give life to their of religion. When we see a religion. It was the Protestants who lishman, who poses as the lord really crucified Christ, that is to say humbly kneeling before God for took the life out of his religion. A cannot help feelingthat Christ Messiah preaching the fatherhood of God n from Heaven. As to the and brotherhood of man, preaching love Statesman that the Christian and good-wil and at last sacrificing him-ultimately prevail, we shall not self to his principles, is stianity, if thus the Christianity

was presented to the Hindus as

hat many of the eminently philosophical chara much less repugnant to catlo either the colourless abstractions of the Brahi Samaj, or the defiant material m into whi

he greater part of Europe is rapidly lapsing. Thus their doctrine of salvation by faith thought by many scholars to have been directly borrowed from the Gospel; while another article in their creed, which is less known but is equally striking in its divergence from ordinary Hindu sentiment, is the continuance of conscious individual existence in a future world, when the highest reward of he good world, when the inglest reward of the good will be not extinction, but the enjoyment of the visible presence of the divinity, whom they have faithfully served while on earth; a state therefore absolutely identical with heaven as our theologians define it. The one infinite and invisible God, who is the only real exist. tence, is, they maintain, the only proper object of man's devout contemplation. But as the incomprehensible is utterly beyond the reachest of human faculties. He is partially manifests for our behoof in the book of creation, in which natural objects are the letters of the universal Iphabet and express the sentiments of the Divine Author. A printed page, how ever, conveys no meaning to any one but a scholar and is liable to be misunderstood even by him; so, too, with the book of the world. Whether the traditional scenes of Krishna's adventures have been rightly determined is a matter of little consequence of only a visit to them excites the believer if only a visit to them excites the believer's religious enthusiasm. The places are mere symbols of no value in themselves; the idea they convey is the direct emanation from the spirit of the author. But it may be equally well expressed by different types; in the same way as two copies of a book may be, word for word, the same in sound and sense, though entirely different in appearance, one being written in Nagari, the other in English characters.

To enquire into the cause of the diversity between the religious symbols adopted by different nationalities may be an interesting study, but is not one that can affect the basis of faith and thus it matters little whether Radha and Krishna were ever real personages, the mysteries of divine love, which they symbolize remain, though the symbols disappear; in th same way as a poem may have existed long before it was committed to writing and may be remembered long after, the writing has been destroyed. The transcription is a relie to the mind; but though geous on the whole, still in minor points it or : for no material form, however perfec and semi-divine, can ever be created without containing in itself an element of deception; its appearance varies according to the point of view and the distance from which it is regarded. It is to convictions of this kind that must be attributed the utter indifference of the Hindu to chronological accuracy and historical reto chronological accuracy and historical re-search. The annals of Hindustan date only rom its conquest by the Mahammadans—a people whose faith is based on the misconcepon of a fact, as the Hindu's is on the corrupt embodiment of a conception. Thus the litera-ture of the former deals exclusively with events; of the latter with ideas."

Yes, there is so great a resemblance between the religion of "salvation by faith" tianity that it is but natural, the Christians with their creed of "one God and only one Prophet" should claim that the former was borrowed from the latter. But the Hindus ascribe the resemblance to other causes. They say that Vaishnavism is a revealed religion, so is Christianity; and that being the case they must resemble in their most essential characteristics. One who has studied both the religions can see at a glance that, if there was any borrowing at all, it was the Christians who must have borrowed, for the simple reason that the end of Christianity is the beginning of Vaishnavism, or, in other words, Vaishnavism has everything which Christianity has, while Christianity has only the beginning of Vaishnavism, and not the middle, nor the end.

Mr. Growse had the good luck of coming across some Vaishnavas. He was so struck with what he saw that he was led to describe them in these words :---

Many of them are pious, simple-minded men, leading such a chaste and studious life that it may charitably be hoped of them that in the eye of God they are Christians by the baptism

These men, for whom Mr. Growse intercedes, live in jungles upon what comes to them from God, without any thought of the morrow, and worship the Father for nineteen hours every day, giving only five hours for sleep, and ne even four. Mr. Growse talks of their stity, but they sleep on bare ground, eat a small quantity of the coarsest food. with a view to keep body, and soul together. We wish Europe could shew only hey would have gladly given him, one such man in the whole continent.

able to bring his passion equivalent of as to enable him to cultiva tincts, and to make his frien from whom every man spran every one is destined to go. man calls himself a free-born the Hindus his subjects. But a few years only. Is it not?

By a wise arrangement the Hindu been put under a sober and steady Chris nation. The reason is, that they shou help one another. It is for the Christians to govern the country well, it is for the Hindus, who are, if they are anything, a reli gious people, to spiritualize the Christians Let the Christians study, like Mr. Growse the spiritual truths and the examples of piety that the Hindus can furnish, and they will derive much more valuable things than they can ever hope to do by exploiting he country.

In the exposition given by Mr. Growse of the philosophy of Vaishnavism, our Engish educated countrymen will find something which perhaps they did not know tion to the Champion. This is what the before. And in the description of the Catholic celebration, the Hindus will find that there is very little difference between an ordinary Hindu and a Catholic Christian.

THE PRESS ON PROPOSED WELL

THE manner in which Lord Chief Justice Halsbury "patted Mr. Justice Strachey on the back," very much encourged those here who were actively sympathising with the crusade against alleged sedition. But the sedition law, as proposed by the Legal member, will never suit India; and if it is introduced now, it will have to be repealed soon. As for Lord Halsbury's opinion, many London papers tried to misimize its value

The Star added the following in its news columns under the heading: "The Tilak Appeal: A Cabinet Minister—the Lord Chancellor pats Mr. Justice Strachey on he back":-

It is not often that the Lord High Jobber graces the Judicial Committee of the Privy graces the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But he was present yesterday at the important hearing of the Tilak appeal, in which the chief contention for the appellant was that the Bombay judge, in his summingup, had grossly misdirected the jury. The whole of the morning was taken up with an exhaustive speech by Mr. Asquith, the leading counsel in support of the application. The business of their lordships was merely to hear Mr. Asquith, and then to pronounce their decision. One does not know (writes a Starman who was present in court) whether Lord r, in other words, Vaishnavism, and Chris- Halsbury heard Mr. Asquith or not. But if h was paying attention, his manner did him ar injustice. Throughout the morning he was receiving and sending messages-reading and writing letters. An onlooker suggested that this ostentatious disregard of Mr. Asquith's argument was Lord Halsbury's revenge for Mr. Asquith's recent description of the Darling appointment as a most startling exercise of po ical patronage. Be this as it may, Lord Hal bury's demeanour contrasted curiously with the demeanour of Lord Hobbouse, who paid the demeanour of Lord Hobhouse, who paid the closest attention to Mr. Asquith's speech from first to last, and industriously noted in the margin of the official report of the proceedings at Bombay the references which Mr. Asquithmentioned. Nor was that all, It is usual for members of the Judicial Committee continually to question counsel as he develops his argument and makes his points But yesterday, although Lord Hobhouse and Lord Davey occasionally conversed with Mr. Asquith, the Lord Chancellor did not, from the beginning to the end, address so much as a syllable to him. But when the end came, Lord Halsbury But when the end came, Lord Halsbury pounced down upon the appeal, and not only refused to grant it, but—travelling altogether beyond the proper scope of the proceedings—deliberately patted Mr. Justice Strachey on the back. It seemed a pity that Lord Halsbury's friend and colleague, Lord George Hamilton was not present to witness the research. Hamilton, was not present to witness the zeal of the political lawyer.

Says "On-looker" in the columns

I have said that my experience of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is confined to its meeting on Friday, November 19.

But those who know it well, lawyers who are often there, tell me that it is a very vousual thing for the Lord Chancellor to grace its proceedings with his presence. It is singularly unfortunate that he should choose to adjudicate upon a case in which he is interested as a Cabinet minister. I should be sorry to wrong his lordship, but there were not a few who regarded him as a politician rather than a judge when he turned up to listen (supposing that he did listen) to Mr. A squith's arguments. Lord Halsbury has pover shown any excess of sbury has nover shown any excess of ple, any ukra-delicacy of feeling or super-stiveness. Indeed, to put it broadly, he is likely easily to surprise any of us. But his earance in that dull, dinky room in Down-

Lord Elgin, is "de sure passed this session a quite different thing. Lord formed a greater feat. He announced Press measure on the 14th; of March, and had it passed on the same day, before the sun had set. Timper the bal nue

The Champion calls the amendment, "Lord Elgin's Christmas Box". This facetious way of regarding the measure will show how bits terly it has been received by a portion o the English press. The Indian Duily New proves that the Hon'bie Law Member had no business to appeal to the English law on the subject. But there is yet one part of the Bill which has given immense satisfac-

paper says a consol of bornot We had almost forgotten one satisfactory proposal. It will be seditious, if the Bill becomes law, to promote ill-will between Her Majesty's subjects. So the Pioneer, the Englishman, the Civil and Military Gazette, and the Times of India had better look out. They may find themselves in the dock too. For there is one thing, if no other, that Indian journalistic experience teaches, as that is, the utter disregard the ordinary Angl Indian pressman has for the feelings of dusky subjects of Her Majesty. No word is too coarse, no epithet too insulting, no criti-cism too galling for some people to use when speaking of the "natives." And if this new egal definition of sedition leads to court on the part of the Anglo-Indian journalis it will have done a great deal. When the unfitunate and miserable Poona controversy, we to the fore, to take a recent case journal spoke of hanging a few B encourage the others. Another wis a Babu (Why a Babu, we don't keep by himself, so that he o on, and so on, if we lies. That style of writ

housand times more dar rernacular sheets put to hoped the Government, when new powers, will watch and no Anglo-Indian papers written or 'gentlemen The Bombay Gazette loud!

that, it was not aware that it ar Anglo-Indian contemporaries ha offended as to render itself and oth able to the proposed law, providing tion to class against class. We only two examples the other day, not only Anglo-Indian Anglo-Indian officials are in the habit of using language, which would be condemned under the terms of the proposed Itw. Thus the Englishman talked of "the proverbial cowardice of the Bengalee and Sir Edwin Collen had the chivalry declare in open council, that the Hine women did not value their cha

THE FORW

THE severest cond which led to the the Asiatic Qua that the so-calle ordinary affair, managed by an or opinion supports t Griffin, who said th can see at a glanc are just now having are well matched. officered and bet

the advantage o The mischief, ort of pleasant deal of money

ground that he ha t the expenditure. nt for nothing. The military lique did not care whether there was money or not to meet their wishes; and they committed the country to a war, which might have led the Empire to danger, if not disaster. Suppose the Amir had joined the borderers, and then the consequences might have been serious. In such a contingency, the Government would have been compelled to import soldiers from England to crush such a formidable combination for I sat, or Logge or semisor! We dare say the English people will have

to bear a portion of the cost! In that case, to protect their own interests, they would be forced to devise some check upon the Secretary of State. The powers this official enjoys are excessive. He, a single man, can, by a blunder, lead the country to disaster. Yet, he is not on the spot. He does not know India. Such an arrangement can never be wise.

Either this Empire ought to be incorporated with the British, or, if it is to be kept separate, it must be put under responsible authorities. Under the present arrangement, when a blunder is committed, there is none to whom clude two other undefined elements within can be brought home. As matters stand, hen here is any loss to India, the Convatives try to throw the blame upon onents, and their opponents try em. And there the ther blunder is comry is governed by a nly, and the members are ged to support one another. time when "the" Indians igh their new spapers, to impose upon the actions of the Gov-But now the Indian papers are be practically gagged. If now ish people, by chance, send out a y, who is imbecile, or dangerous, will be none to point out the fact

The authorities are no doubt anxiously thinking how to meet the cost of the frontier war. Of course, they will never go to England for help, if they can so the body of the section, but that it must help it. To seek the help of England is also be free from two more moral condito court control from that country. Now, control from England is what our rulers nere cannot brook. So they are trying find any other way to meet the ed, says the London corres-

ster Guardian, that gaged in negociaies for the sale te Railways! Such ruined noblemen ptcy. We hope n preventing the

SEDITION LAW. Chalmers, int introorable amendment of e Penal Code, says :nat the section strikes clear drafting." To the however, who saw between criticising ing Government that the draftin

aming of the word law on the subje was not explicit enough, can authoritative a by Mr. Chalmers as it is ave been before. He does nor does he propose to lay aning, It is left the same as it Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers only adds words of vague and uncertain ng-viz, 'Disloyalty,' 'Enmity' and 'illto 'disaffection'. He says X includes X1, X2, and X3. One might venture to say that his way of improving the Penal Code is almost a libel to that genius of clear language which runs through from the beginning to the end of that masterly legislative production. If 'disaffection' is to be defined, why do you not define it in the manner that the Penal Code defines other such things? But you say that it includes this and that, Surely, then, it is something besides the things said to be included in it. And what is that something? Is it Mr. Justice Strachey's 'want of affection or Sir Charles Farran's 'reverse of affection' or Sir James Stephen's 'hostile attitude incompatible with obedience?' To explain one unknown quantity X by saying that it includes two other quantities Y and Z, almost equally unknown, is surely not a model of clear drafting, for which our present Law Member would take credit.

But, further, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers' improvement on the drafting, does not rest here. It does not end with including disloyalty and feelings of enmity and ill-will in 'disaffection.' In amending the Explanation, the Hon. Law Member would indirectly inthe meaning of the word 'disaffection,' namely, hatred or contempt. These two come in obliquely through the medium of the Explanation as to what would constitute lawful criticism of Government measures. Such criticism must not involve exciting hatred, contempt or disaffection. One would have thought that if criticism of Government measures was not allowed to be carried to the extent of causing disaffection, that would be something consistent with the body of the section and that would have prevented it from involving any disloyalty or feeling of enmity or ill-will. For, these three last are made to be included in 'disaffecthat it should be free from disaffection or sedition, which is made punishable by tions, viz, what are called hatred and contempt.

Mr. Justice Strachey thought that Sir James Stephen's Explanation was an exception, providing for extraordinary leniency in matters of criticism of Government measures Mr. Chalmer's Explanation would not like an exception, providing for extraordinary hardship as regards criticism of Government measures. We 'say extraordinary hardship'; for, a man is not to be punished for contempt towards Government—contempt not being included in disaffection; but, he is criticising the measures of Government. So far as regards the obscurity of Sir James Stephen's draft and the clearness of the

the Bill. The people of this country owe loyalty to Her Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament. Now suppose a Governor on to the section is sent out to this country, imbecile, weak, wanting in that largeness of heart which is essential to despotism, and only nervous ble Law Mem about his name and reputation and not not strike as caring for the interests of Her Majesty's Godistinguished vernment and the people. If this was the Chalmers case, undoubtedly, the duty which the oves upon people of this country owe towards themg to the selves, towards Her Majesty, towards alone. English Parliament and the English people, contempt with a view either to

deny the correcti sition could be verbally supposing the made out, should it be forgotten even for one moment that the governing machinery in England consists of two halves, one of which prevents and corrects the shortcomings, the imperfections and the evil tendencies, which are the lot of humanity, by means of criticisms and comments, involving not only contempt or disaffection but sometimes even more than that? And then, the English press is similarly divided one division being identified with one section of the Government, and the other, with the other section of the Government. So, the Opposition press could go the whole length of the opposition in the House of Commons, whatever might be the terms of the language in which the law of sedition might be worded in that country. It need hardly be said that the administrative machinery of the Government in this country is far different.

WHILE proposing the amendment of the aw of sedition, the Hon'ble Legal member said that he had only two causes open before nim. One was to accept the Press Act of Lord Lytton, and the other was to amend the existing law, so as to make it more comprehensive. He rejected the first course and adopted the second. Unfortunately, the Legal member forgot that there were other two courses open to him; one was not to move at all in the matter, and the other was to amend the law so as to enable the people of this country to peak out their minds freely to their rulers. We think, since the Legal member was selecting a course for himself, he ought to have chosen the last. We shall try to prove why.

Or course it is the desire of every Englishman that this country is well-governed. For this purpose it is essential that the rulers of the land should know the minds of the people thoroughly. Unless the people are granted the fullest liberty to speak out their minds freely, they will never do it. It is not likely that anyone will choose to do this piece of service for the Government with a halter round his neck. We have been assured that in Russia the people have not absolute freedom of speech. We can remark here en passant that the people of India expect much better than what prevails in half-civilized Russia. The real are made to be included in 'disaffection' itself. But as the thing is put by Mr. Chalmers in the case of criticism of Government measures, it is not enough of their own nationality. The services of free their own nationality as the class of free the content of the reparation of the Rioneer. Are they acquainted with the history of this famous charge? When Sir Comer Petheram delivered it, each daily paper of Calcutta its serious unsideration shews, spoken journals are not required to keep had a report of its own, but all the reports themselves in touch with the people. In India, on the other hand, the people are governed by men imported from a different country, who are, as a matter of course, ignorant of the language, manners, customs, instincts, grievances and aspirations of the people. The rulers are therefore in absolute need of a free press to be able to do their duties properly.

THE determination of the Viceroy to have the measure passed this session at any cost, is not exactly in keeping with the principle he promulgated. His Excellency rejected the Press Act of Lord Lytton on the ground that such a measure would be obnoxious and unjust. From this it is clear that His Excellency would never have any thing to do with a measure, which was unjust and obnoxious. The Council has just introduced the Bill, and has subto be punished, if any contempt occurs in mitted it to the public for discussion. And His Excellency could not be too sure that it would not ultimately prove obnoxious by a thorough discussion of the measure. This is what the Morning Post

One word only as regards the merits of throttle the press, as disclosed in our Calcutta correspondent's telegram to-day, will be apprecorrespondent's telegram to-day, will be appreciated by those of our contemporaries who, with the Viceroy and his advisers, have lost their heads over the vagaries of a few of the native papers. If this fantastic so-called amendment of the law of sedition ever comes into force, it will be practically impossible to conduct a newspaper in India on anything approaching journalistic lines. We are face-to face with what, in effect, is a Press Stiffing Act, and we trust there will be a prompt and universal awakening to this very evident fact.

The Viceroy in Council may rest assured

The Viceroy in Council may rest assured that, in the above, the Morning Post voices the opinion of a good many Englishmen here. The Pioneer, the organ of the officiopposes it with as much vigour as it is ble of doing in a measure inaugurate nt the would make it incumbent upon them to afraid of a portion of the Bill, which processes of Her Majesty so as to hold him up the Government. The Bomony Grazero delivered in court, and it is the afraid of a portion of the Bill, which processes of Her Majesty so as to hold him up though it tries to conceal its real views a "corrected charge" we don't see the Government. The Bombay Gaze cloud o loyal protestations.

n force for the reprehment of crimes, and offences of every kind. To abolish or modify antiquated, barbarous, or excessive punishments, or penalties. To provide for and secure fairness in prosecution, mercy in udgment, and all proper defence to the accused and compensation to the innocent wrongly accused and convicted. To procure the crea tion of a Minister and Department of Justice To obtain the right of appeal on matters of fact as well as law in all criminal cases. To im-prove the administration of prisons and penal servitude by improved regulations according to humane and merciful ideas, so that the reform of the convict, and not his punishment, shall be regarded as the most important object.

In short, the leading idea of the Society is to introduce buman influences into the present method of criminal administration of justice. The Society argues their case thus:—Man is a frail being, and since in a majority of cases, he commits wrong when he has no control over himself he should be gently treated for it. Recently the Humanitarian League, another institution which has for its objects, as the name indicates, the preaching of the gospel of minimizing human sufferings—held a meeting at Essex Hall at which an address was given on "Prison Methods; now and in the future." The lecturer in course of his speech said :--

The penal systems of all countries probably passed through much the same stages of evolution. They began with revenge, passed on to the idea of punishment, then to deterrence, and only at the last became humane and took on the form of reclamation.

If the Romilly Society and the Humanitarian League are needed in England to soften the present methods of criminal administration and prison discipline obtaining there, they are a thousand times needed in India where the rulers and the ruled form altogether distinct classes.

THERE is a grin humour in the following paragraph of the Pioneer, which should not pe lost upon the public :-

As several unauthorised versions have appeared, Mr. Justice Strachey of the Bomappeared, Mr. Justice Strachey of the Bombay High Court has wisely published his charge to the jury in the Tilak case, revised and corrected by himself. The judgments of the Bench of the High Court and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council refusing leave to appeal are also printed. In an appendix will be found the translations of the incriminated articles which were put in evidence on behalf of the Crown and the defence respectively, and the definition of the word respectively, and the definition of the word (1) to reconsider the treatment to the Natu brothers. The now in course of publication, edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. The publishers are restored to the family proves, if Messrs. Thacker and Co.

The above reminds us about the charge of the late Chief Justice of Calcutta in the Bangabasi case, of which we have been hearing so much of late, from the Hon'ble Mr. differed from one another in some minor points. The Englishman, a few days after the trial of the Bangabasi case, however, came out with what it called "the corrected version" of the charge; and this was subsequently reproduced in the Indian Law Reports; but, very few people attached any value to this so-called corrected version, as it did not agree with many points taken down simultaneously, word for word, by the re-porters of newspapers at the moment of the delivery of the charge. What is more, Sir Comer Petheram himself expressed great annoyance when the charge was ordered to be reported by the Government of IndiaAs a matter of fact, the charge, as reported in the Indian Law Reports, is not the charge delivered by Sir Comer Petheram in court. What he said was different; and he refused to allow a part of his relief. be reported by the Government of Indiacourt. What he said was different; and he refused to allow a part of his ruling to be reported, namely, that 'person' did not include the Government, so uncertain was he of the law which he laid down. Yet this charge was fastened upon the shoulders of the poor late Chief Justice of Lengal, and much was sought to be made out of it! As regards the corrected version of Mr. Justice Strachey's charge, did he deliver it in court, or write it at home after having sent Mr. Tilak to jail? The Pioner is quite silent on this important point. Let it be has forced them—his borne in mind, however, that the reporter to us for information. of the Advocate of India, engaged by the defence, stated on oath that his report was are pained to see a similar lack word that fell from the lips of Mr. Strachey when he summed up the Tilak case, Where was then the necessity of was then the necessity of a corrected Congress. But this year that version? Indeed, unless it is taken for almost ignored the Congress granted that the reporter of the Advocate forsaken the good cause? did not state the truth, which no one tified to assume, it must be adight to li

condrily with regard to nomy; to advie as to the measure methods of woking, which seem likel prove most effective in these two resp and to make any inquiries and recor recommendation or opinions which thought will prove useful in the case of famines. So many times have Commi at to consider the question of Indian F and so great and clear has been the think there was any necessity of a g a new Famine Commission. In Famine, Commission of 1881 s austively dealt with the subject and gested remedies, that nothing is not quired but to give effect to some of recommendations in the matter of affor relief. One of their recommendations thus

103 A main cause of the disastrous quences of Indian famines * * quences of Indian lamines * * is found in the fact that the great mass of population directly depends on agric * * /* * The complete remedy for condition of things will be found only development of industries other than agriculture * * * *

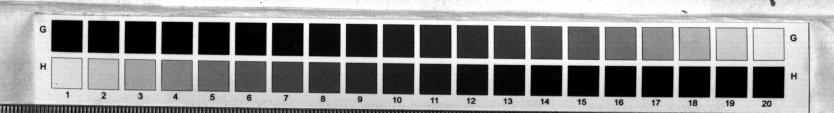
Wes, one of the principal causes of is the destruction of our indigenous tries and the Commission recom their development, as a remedy future famines. Such being the the new Commission, to be of re should have been entrusted with the of enquiring how far this and oth gestions of its predecessor have been out, than of treading over the ground.

AFTER no less than half-a-doz imments, charges have been, at last, anst Damödar Chapekar, and he l ommitted to the sessions. Damoda ttal ought to have led the B thorities to reconsider some of i sures with a view of undoing he arrest of the Natu brothers a ing of the punitive police at Pcor solely due to the murder of Messrs and Ayerst. Indeed, according to George Hamilton, the Natu brothers rested because their arrest would, he lead to the unravelling of the crir Poona was burdened with a puniti e, because the authorities sus

the basis upon which they foun theories have come down after th sion of Damodar. And now that been committed, the Government their moveable properties he restored to the family proves, if anything, that the Government last come to realize that their ca the Natu brothers was not after all as they were led to believe in the its serious nsideration shews, Government at last doubt the abso Indeed, the att rities in regard to above, is

WE are glad to learn that the C has proved a success. We did pect this in a year of famine, p sedition. We regret to see that the gathering has not met with sympathy leading. Anglo-Indian papers of the The Englishman has not a word to the subject, even in condemnation, condemn it is to give it importance We have personally no comp our contemporary, though we obliged to him for having ignor-ject altogether. People expert something about the Congresswere doing at Amraoti. We have least doubt that a good many of the tuents of the Englishman must ha lively curiosity to know what the Aiyars, and Kelkars were saying in the Congress pandal. Our co has forced them—his constituent

have a complaint against our be sad-which, we are obliged to me interests of fair journalism. I by Mr. transferred column as hich he matter regarding rood of of al



eize them all! But let our contempo of the Englishman take heart. There i no chance of the Congress being held next me, if the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers sticks to his programme. To speak candidly, the ele gates this year conducted the proceedings with a halter round their necks. The onress Resolutions taken together for errible indictment against the Government, and the delegates, therefore, all fall toder he terms of sedition law, as interp ted by Mr. Justice Strachey for whom, hower, we have an ardent affection. Their only afety lay in the fact that they vere even ifficult for the Government to Pevide uitable jail accommodation for them dll.

THE case of the coolie girl, abduted om Bansbari garden, by order of Mr. Ross, a tea-planter in Assam, furnishes naterial for a three-volume lovel, so sensational appear the particules, om the beginning to the end. From he press before us it would seem that while Mr. Ross was manager of a certain gardin a coolie woman with two little chil ren died there, leaving no one to ake are of her orphans,—the eldest of whin w a girl and the younger a boy. Mr. oss ays nat on her deathbed the woman lad Inde Whatever it was, there is no doubt hat Giri auri and her little brother thencor ard ived with Mr. Ross, something like his ards. Subsequently when he becare the mager of another garden he too t em his new quarters and employed an in is bungalow, the girl as ayah of his oolie aistress, or "Mrs." as he himself facioussays in a letter to Mr. Smith, mager another tea garden. As the girl gw up years she attracted her master's cice, no, in fact, fell head over ears i ove ith her. He tried, Giri says, to nuce er to yield to his almost uncontrollated pas-ions, but she sternly refused to ctiply iith his request. Failing to prevation er, he at last sent her to a frien, Mr. mith, in another garden, with a oil hat he might be entered as an agreemen chile apse of several months, Mr. Ros wint n a visit to Mr. Smith at Bansbar ne sight of the girl rekindled his love eater vehemence if possible. On his his own garden the first thing he li request Mr. Smith to send Giri bak. tter he wrote was somewhat to this efe Though I have my Mrs. my bungalow i npty void without the presence d been to me all this time. My Nr a

y. One of the coolies was arrested it th me and placed on his trial along with Mr. coss. Both were convicted; but while the rincipal in the affair, Mr. Ross, was fined is. 50, the poor coolie, who had no alterative but to obey his master, was sent to jail or three months. This may be technical stice, but the ethics of it is not surely inlligible to the ordinary mind. It is said that private letters from the fron-er disclose a state of things among the native flowers at the front, which cannot be desirable om any point of view. It appears that they suffering severely fron the hardships of the impaign, and signs of liscontent are mani-esting themselves, in acts of grave insubscela-

w to abduct her when a favourable op-

sting themselves, in acts of grave insubording themselves, in acts of grave insubording the line of march, a any cases actual desertion. We are, however ad to learn, on the authority of the Indian uly News, that the natter has after all racted the attention of the authorities, and at the grievances complined of are being quried into. It is no longer a secre that some high icials did their best to prevent the Conss being held at Amraoti this year

all sorts of obstacles wee thrown in the way of the promoters. I was given out that the Congress was a siditious body, and that those who joined it, vould incur the lispleasure of the authorties. The result was the absence of some by local men, who otherwise would have glady attended its due meetings. But the chief difficulty which suc the promoters had to face, was the cry of plague raised by the loca officials. The nembers of the Amraoti Reception Comnittee were, however, quite repared for the entingency. They undertook to make any anitary arrangements which in the opinion of the authorities, were necessary as a precau-lonary measure against the fill desease.

Here we cannot help referring to proble, sympathetic, and, at the me time, strictly just conduct of the pitary Commissioner of Berar, Dr. the. It is not too much to say that but the. It is not too much to say that but of hic fair and judicious representation the latter of affairs, the Congress had bsolutely no hance of holding its sittings at Amraoti this time. He knew, how glad some of the officials would be if he could frustrate the object of the Reception Com-

mittee, by an adverse report of a sanitary arrangements made by then He was however, too honest, too high-miled to resort to this petty artifice. He suggested conditions, —and he was very sict in this respect; for, he knew, the smallst mistake on his part might result in the wole of Berar and the Central Provinces beir overtaken by plague,—and when they wer carried out by the Reception Committee, he reported that all requisite sanitary arranements had been made and that the delegtes might be allowed to enter Amraoti witout any fear of an outbreak of the plague, and the head of the Administration had thu ho help but to comply. India's gratituded this large-hearted English Doctor canot be over-

ONCE again two member of the India Council have been re-appointd for a further erm of five years. Lord Gorge Hamilton would have been very glad o appoint natives of India in their place but, then, His Lordship found none fitted to occupy the responsible position! Trut has the following in the matter :-

Once again two members of the India Council have been re-appointed for a further term of five years. If the Govonment had the slightest desire to rescue thi body from the contempt into which it has ustly fallen, they would take every opportunity of infusing a little fresh blood into it. As the pposite course is systematically adopted, thereseems some reason to hope that those in athority share the son to hope that those in athority share the prevailing feeling in regard the Council, and are only anxious to help it own the hill into ts grave. It is quite certai that if the Council were wiped out of existace to-morrow, the members are the only persos in the world who would be the worse, and ndia would be the better, to the extent, a lest, of £12,000 per annum.

Yes, it is India that pays, and, therefore, nobody cares. We have, however, found one ally, and a very strong me, too. Mr. Courtney sat on the Royal Cmmission; and having gone through the usiness with heart, he found, to his sorrov, that India was really a very poor county. About this burden of the India Office won poor India, he was pleased to say :-

Who were these ten o a dozen gentlemen who governed India? Who appointed them? How were they trained? What were their special qualifications? ... This bureau, this little set of people in a room, collected, one scarcely knows how put there one did not know why, having qualifications of which we had no surety, was no the final system for the government of India.

As we said the other day, it is day by day getting apparent to the British people that when the gal in spite of her phrent pusy. She is mine and mine alge For d's sake do send her back." Mr Shith, wever, would not consent to send a girl back, possibly because a that se her ruin was almost sure Mr. consent to send the providence bringeth good out of this little set of people" who really rule the three hundred millions in India.

runity presented itself. During the last The return of Colonel Olcott to Madras jah, the mistress of Mr. Smith, acrom has infised fresh life and energy into the Meosphic philosophy, and is as gifted as sof. Esant. Irdeed, the cause of Theo-ad hy, it is hopel, will be well served and Induced by her As for Colonel Olcott,

Digits following appears in the East of

Monday last, a man was shot dead at ingani, acidentally, by Mr. Parott of the graph Doartment who is one of the volun-The octim was employed in connec-vith our ocal volunteer corps, and was ty whera party of volunteers were exer-in shoting at the Target at Narainganj, ictim, in being shot, died instantaneously. arott's rep rted to be a good Christian bious selings; and from what we have been d, we quite believe, as we are assured, deth was a pure accident.

car well guess that the mishap was nere accident. But how is it that ients are getting so very frequent omtry? The cause is too welli'is prestige that stands in the way pevention. As for Mr. Parott, who nan dead in broad day-light, he is fi to be a member of a volunteer ty, he should not be allowed to use more. By-the-bye, may we inquire arott has made any arrangements apport of the family of the dead he has not, the District authorities ompel Mr. Parott to do something ection.

> th the since ock. Allan

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON DEC. 9.

MR. A. M. BOSE'S WORK.

MR. A. M. Bose of Canatta is very persevering a the educational campaign is carrying on a cambridge. This week he addressed a large an crowded public meeting of citizens in the Town Hall on the invitation of the Liberal Association, Hall on the invitation of the Liberal Association, a report of which appeared next day in the Cambridge newspapers, a copy of which I enclose Mr. Box tells me that at the conclusion of the meeting he received quite an ovation, both ladies and gentlemen from the audience crowding round him to shake hands and beg him to hold further meetings. A strong resolution was unanimously carried condemning the Forward movement and the policy of repression in the internal administration of India recently adopted by the Indian Government, and calling for a libered Forward movement and the policy of repression in the internal administration of India recently adopted by the Indian Government, and calling for a liberal and sympathetic policy towards our fellow-subjects in India. This is the sort of work that ought to be the special province of the British Congress Committee. Meetings of this character ought to be held in every constituency in the United Kingdom while the interest is hot on the Frontier question. A golden opportunity is slipping by, and the Committee are too much absorbed, both their time and money, in their new weekly journal to be able to seize it as it passes. The Cambridge University Union Debating Society met again on the 7th instant, to discuss a motion brought forward by Earl Lytton, the son of the late Viceroy, expressing approval of the Forward policy. It was intended to counteract the resolution carried at a previous debate, particulars of which I sent you in a recent letter. However, the attempt falled, in spite of a desperate rally of the Tory members of the Union. Earl Lytton's resolution was lost by 3 votes, 66 for 69 against. The opposition speakers were coached by Mr. A. M. Bose, who did not himself take any part.

SIR A. COLVIN ON THE FRONTIER POLICY.

Sir Auckland Colvin is one of the ablest of the distinguished Indian Civilians who are using their pens in the Frontier controversy with the same vigour and effect as the politicians are using their tongues. This month he has contributed a paper to the Nineteenth Century enlitled "The problem beyond the Indian North-West Frontier" in which he very height, traces the century of the problem. beyond the Indian North-West Frontier" in which he very lucidly traces the past record and present position of the Forward policy, setting out in plain language both its origin and character. He shows how widely divergent from the wise policy of Lord Lawrence and his school, is that now formally adopted, by the Government, both Indian and Imperial, and that now the school of Rawlinson and Frere is truimphant and dominant. The long struggle which has been going on between the soldier and the civilian has ended in victory for the soldier, and the policy of the Indian Government on the frontier is no longer that of its civil administrators but of its military advisers. In searching sentences, Sir Auckland discusses the final effect of this victory upon India and her people. He ministrators but of its military advisers. In searching sentences, Sir Auckland discusses the final effect of this victory upon India and her people. He dwells upon the growing cost of all the successive annexations which have been made since 1876 and calls for an explicit despatch setting out the net charge on Indian revenues from all the extensions of obligations or territories which have taken place across the N.-W. frontier since 1876. Of course, we don't need specific details to tell us that it has been a tremendous drain upon the revenues of India, but I doubt if any one realizes its terrible total. I understand Mr. Herbert Roberts, M. P., will nerve for this feturn as soon as Parliament meets. We know too that this drain must inevitably become heavier and more intolerable year by year as long as this mad policy continues. As Sir Auckland justly points out, if more posts are to be occupied, more posts kept open by British troops, we are only on the threshold of the calls to be made on Indian revenues. The Indian Government cannot face such additions to its responsibilities without some material addition to its army. The dominant military clique have no intention whatever of abandoning the policy of abandoning the policy of the calls to be made on intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the calls to be made on intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the calls to be made on intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the calls to be made on intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the calls to be made on intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the calls to be made on intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the calls to be made on intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the calls to be made on intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the calls to be made on intention to its policy. right, the mistress of Mr. Smith, acrom has infused fresh life and energy into the funded by Giri and a boy-servant, went to an several Theosophial Societies in India. The dominant military clique have no its army. The dominant military clique have no intention whatever of abandoning the policy of maintaining the relative European strength on the intention whatever waylaid by three its sittings at Adyar on Monday last, when police sent by Mr. Ross, and the sirl was there were present a very large number of arried off by force. On Mr. Smith's intention, the police recovered Giri the next was arrested at the Mrs.—gave up preparing trousseau intention whatever of abandoning the policy of maintaining the relative European strength on the Indian Army, in a dependency whose people do not love us, and are inspired only by "want of affection." If then the European element in the Army is to be increased, how on earth can an important of the match. Mrs.—gave up preparing trousseau intention whatever of abandoning the policy of maintaining the relative European strength on the intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the relative European strength on the intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the relative European strength on the intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the treatment of the intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the treatment of the match. Mrs.—gave up preparing trousseau intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the treatment of the match. Mrs.—gave up preparing trousseau intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the treatment of the match. Mrs.—gave up preparing trousseau intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the treatment of abandoning the policy of the treatment of the match. Mrs.—gave up preparing trousseau intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the treatment of the match. Mrs.—gave up preparing trousseau intention whatever of abandoning the policy of the treatment of the match. Mrs.—gave up prep Australia. The lady is, according to one point at any rate, that taxation in India has solone Olcott, horoughly well versed in the precision of Exchange; Chinese home comparison of Exchange; Chinese home comparison of the precision of Exchange and the precision of petition threatens the opium revenue with extinction taxes are being re-imposed, and fresh fiscal burdens sof, y, it is hopel, will be well served and add and by her As for Colonel Olcott, Inc. a's obligation to him is unbounded, has carried and implanted Hindu ideas the most renote corners of the civilized the most renote corners of the civilized that carried and implanted Hindu were south to be lelineated in the darkest of the country, and the Government have in their wisdom thought the time opportune to strain its relations with the people by a series of domestic blunders without parallel in the history of British administration. Sir Auckland Colvin justly argues that if the Home and Indian Governments agree that the Forward policy is necessary to the safety of our Indian Empire as against Russian aggression, that it will involve expenditure that India cannot bear, and that the mother country must inevitably come to the rescue. This is no doubt the final issue that is being put before the electors by their representatives, by the press, and by the great party leaders in the speeches I submit to you in my letters It is the biggest issue that has affected the constituencies during the present generation, and affects our below the safety of our long the properties of the country, and the Government have in their wisdom thought the time at any rate drained the resources of the country, and the Government have in their wisdom thought the time opportune to strain its relations with the people by a series of domestic blunders without parallel in the history of British administration. Sir Auckland Colvin justly argues that if the Home and Indian Governments agree that the Forward policy is necessary to the safety of our Indian Empire as against Russian aggression, that it will involve expenditure that India cannot bear, and that the mother country must inevitably come to the rescue. This is no doubt the final issue that is being put before the electors by their representatives, by the press, and by the great party leaders in the specific party and the country must involve expenditure that India cannot bear and that the It is the biggest issue that has affected the constituencies during the present generation, and affects our hold upon India 100 times more deeply than the bogey of Russian invasion. Strong and powerful though the Government be in its huge and generally docile majority in the House, I believe that by the time the House re-assembles, there will be a public opinion awakened before which even Lord Salisbury will quail. Tory M Ps are, when face to face with danger, as good patriots as Liberals, and if it become clear that India is being turned from a source of national wealth into a poor dependent relation, the Government will have poor dependent relation, the Government will have to back down, or clear out.

They will back down, in the meantime let us say.—"Thank you Sir Auckland Colvin."

> THREE fatal cases of plague have occur-red at Hiperji in the Aland Taluka, Hyderabad., Sir Vikar's paigah jagir. They were smuggled by the Patel, through the military cordon.

> It is proposed to extend the enlistment of the N. W. Frontier Pathans at present allot-ted to the Baluch Battalion to other Bombay Gavalry and Infantry regiments and that enlistment may also be made from trans-frontier Mahomedans and Bangas tribes.

THE Ceded Districts Famine Conference, appointed by the Madras Government, was to have met for the first time yesterday. The matters for discussion were the various forms and details of the relief operations in the different districts, with special reference to improvements that might be considered necessary on a future occasion. Test relief-works were opened on the 23rd instant in Udoyagiri Taluq, Nellore District. About 1,300 people are now on the works. The relief-workers are employed in making as also been started.

"BROKEN OFF AT LAST. (Specially written for the Patrika.)

As my acquaintance ripened gradually into friendship friendship in the true sense of the term—with the amiable middle-aged lady of the house, whose husband by the way had been once quite a leading light of the Threadneedle Street and perhaps of the Stock Exchange too, I naturally allowed myself to take more freedom than the strict code of the unwritten laws of social etiquette would sanction, while in a discussion with a member of the fairer sex. In conversation, as a rule, our discussio would turn upon matters directly relating to the future happiness of her most accomplished but self-willed daughter, Rosy, who though self-willed was yet so pretty that she could command the highest bid in the matrimonial market. She could really easily captivate even the strongest of those men who bave hought it perhaps their solemn duty to preach

thought it perhaps their solemn duty to preach, with a cynical seriousness through the public press, that marriage is a "failure".

I candidly told my lady friend that as a practical man I hated looking at the marriage problem from the sentimental point of view.

She was provokingly sentimental at times. My candid speaking, however, at last had the desired effect; Mrs. — gradually brought herself to agree with me on all points concerning matrimony. She now completely recognised the paramount importance of the fact that good and loving parents ought not to that good and loving parents ought not to permit, or at any rate they should prevent, their children, specially young girls, to take a fancy at random to fashionable young swaggers and then allow it to develop into affection bordering on love. "Yes, parents are morally liable for the future unhappiness of their girls ", so said my lady friend with a truly aristocratic accent once.
"I am delighted, Mrs.—"I returned, "that

you have now begun really to take the most sensible view of the matter."

"It seems I have now gained my point or am about to do so" thought I.

I was not without an object in thus endeavouring to transform my lady friend from a sentimental creature into a practical member of her sex. But my object was a most unselof her sex. But my object was a most unselfish one indeed.

"My marriage comes off in September next so used to be the assurance given by Rose to her friend and relations when questioned by them on the point.

She had been engaged for the past five years to a tall unintellectual-looking fellow with an unpronounceable name of Norwagian extraction, I took a special dislike to the match, not to the fellow personally for he was harmless enough but because he was in my proving not a spitchle match for Personal Control of the contr opinion not a suitable match for Rosy an opinion which was shared by many and by the amiable Mrs. herself, though to get her to share it had indeed cost me an infinite amount

of logical reasoning with her."
"Dear some body (Rosy's lover) has told me definitely that his mother has assured him that our marriage should take place in September. So Rose often told us, "for then, she will be able to settle £300 on him—enough to support

us, you know."

I however did not believe a word of it; for, I knew too well the parents of the lover to believe that they would so easily acquiesce in what he so often whispered to Rose's ears while spooning together in the shady part of the beautifully laid out—back garden of the house near that famous and wonderful glass building, the Crystal Palace. She, Rosy, hated my being so sceptical about the matter. In fact she gradually began to dislike me personally and held me responsible for the change in her mother's attitude towards

"His parents have said nothing of the kind", said I rather sharply to Mrs -in reply to her, "It is all an imposition upon the infatuated girl to say that his mother has promised to make some settlement before September."

"Well, if you are so sure about it", answered my lady friend rather annoyingly, "you had better convince that blind daughter of mine of

"I wish I could", continued I. We were silent a little while.

" Then", commenced my good-natured friend "Then", commenced my good-natured friend, "I must tell her so, Mr. S —, that you think her lover has not been faithful to her, and that she therefore had better go herself to get the mother settled with her future mother-in-law," This naturally caused me to pause and ponder a little before allowing my friend to openly

communicate my views to her daughter regarding the faithlessness or otherwise of the idol of her heart. Rosy, I am sorry to say, got positively sick at the very sight of me, and had she been the mistress of the house she would, I doubt not, have literally turned me.

I however gave my permission; and dear Mrs.—went to her daughter to tell her what I thought about the matter.

"You believe in Mr. S-, mother, but fortunately I don't", burst forth the pretty self-willed Rose with a heightened crimson colour on her soft white face; and with a toss of her head she moved the needle-basket off her knees as she

spoke to her loving mother.

"How dared he speak of my darling—as being faithless to me", continued the angry girl. "Mother, I shall never speak to Mr. S—henceforth though we are, and unluckily have to be, in the same house."

"Rosy, don't be so silly and foolish," returned the kind-hearted mother, "you know that Mr. S - is our best friend, he has given so many proofs of his staunch attachment to us all. only wish you could get me Mr. S-for my son-

"I would rather live to be an uning resting old maid than make your 'best friend' the life-partner of my happiness. Oh, p-ver, never, even if he were an Indian Nabal with all his

even if he were an Indian Nabal with all his fabulous eastern riches", said Vosy.'

She, however, finally agreed to do what her good mother had reasoned with her for days together for, namely, to go herself to her lover's mother and have his statement confirmed.

It was on a delightfully dry evening of July that our young English lady, arm in arm with her tall and Fainless looking foreign lover, stepped out from her 'Fern high' and walked down the familiar way to her lover's house. 'The Kose-bud' fully determined to have the matter regarding her marriage settled once for all with her prospective mother-in-law, and thus be able to give the lie direct on my accusation of familiessness on her love.

I was not anxious a bit for Lyself. Her lover at the time, I marked, wore a rather sad and gloomy look which was evidently not noticed by

s sweet-heart clinging to his arm. What transpired between her and the selfish mother of her lover at 'The Rose-bud' did not reach us in detail at all. We, (her mother and I) sat up rather late in our 'Fern leigh' expecting the young couple to come home; for we could not get to bed without letting Rose, in as she was not allowed a key. But to our in as she was not allowed a key. But to our unutterable horror there was, at half past eleven, a tremendous knock at the front door. Wondering we both, went up to open the door. Behold, it was poor Rosy come home all alone, excited to madness, shricking and tearing her hair after the fashion of the unfortunate young Indian woman who has recently lost her husband.

l, of course, at once guessed what was behind all this. Her mother's natural affection for her daughter soon brought down silvery drops of genuine tear from her large eyes, and she soon became busy with soothing the now broken-hearted pretty girl. We therefore did not see each other until the next morning. More or less we all had been excited and restless the whole night. I passed it in brooding over the bound-to-happen events of the evening, though I was not a bit anxious on the score of Rosy's future for the simple reason that I felt sure and certain of her being sought for by fellows just suited to her from all points of view.

We were up betimes the following morning and met together in our comfortable little breakfast-room on the ground floor.

breakfast-room on the ground floor.

As I had a presentiment as to what Rose would do when she would see me, I was all nervousness and was very much excited mentally as I stepped into the breakfast-room; and before I saw where Rose was, behold! she was actually hanging on my shaking arms crying like a child. She confessed the past folly of her ways. The so-called lover, whom she worshipped and idolised till only the previous evening, had really deceived her all along about the marriage taking place in September next. I, however, consoled Rose as much as my nervousness at the moment would permit me.

ment would permit me.

"Oh! Mr. S.—, you are and have been my best, deare t and sincerest friend; and I will look upon you so, ever, ever. My engagement is now quite broken off and I have thrown appears in the control of the second of the s thrown away his ring. Oh, don't name him before me again."

Then this was my object too, Rose, that you should be relieved of that fellow with nothing in him, returned I with a feeling of triumph. It was soon arranged that she should be at once sent abroad so that she might get over her disappointment. In a fortnight she was in the midsts of the ever increasing she was in the midsts of the ever increasing gaties of the capital of the French Republic, from where she wrote me the most cheerful and chatty letters, always signing herself as the most loving and affectionate friend. My lady friend's gratitude to me could better be imagined. The last mail tells me that the 5th September last gave Rosy into the holy wedlock with almost the best man that the English West-end matrimonial market of the day was in a position to produce English West-end man produce.
day was in a position to produce.
S. NASIMUL HUCK

GAZETTE NOTIFICATI

Babu Durga Nanda Das, Dy Dy Collr, on leave is posted to buarters station of the district of Mr. J. T. Rankin, Offig Jt-Magte at Collr, Sasaram, Shahabad, is vested the powers of a Collector under Act 1 of in that sub-division.

Mr. T. M. Browne, Asst. Supdt. of J. Mr. T. M. Browne, Asst.

Darbhanga, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr A D Larymore, Supdt of the Collail, Alipore, is appointed to act as It.

General of Jails, Bengal, during the condeputation, of Surgeon-Lieutenant-W D Comins, or until further Mr G A Davis, Offg Supdt, eail Ma) tures, acting for him.

Maulvi Rusheed-ul-Nabi, Spl Sub-Re

Pabna, on leave, is appointed to be Spl Regr of Hugli.

Pabna, on leave, is appointed to be Spl
Regr of Hugli.

The following promotions are made in Provincial Educational Service with eff from the 1st December 1897: Mr E R
Tiery, Hd Master, Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah, from class IV to class III vice Babu Ambika Charan Bose retired; Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, Hd Master, Dacca Training School, from class V to class IV vice Me E R T Tiery; Dr Purnananda Chatterjee, Professor, Dacca College, from class VI to class V, vice Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha.

Babu Kunja Behari Basu, Subordinate Ecational Service, is appointed to class VI of Prov Edi Serv and to be Personal Assistato the Director of Public Instruction.

In supersession of the order of the 21 December 1897. Babu Nogendra Nath Gose B L is appointed to act as an Adril Munsical Charan Mitra, e intil further orders.

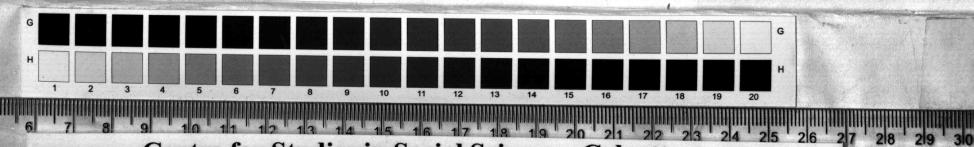
Rabu Beeroja Charan Mitra, e intil further orders.

Babu Beeroja Charan aitra, Ofig Addl Munsif of Bankura, on de atation to Kotalpur, is vested temporarily ith the powers of a Judge of a Court of small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable y such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 and also with the functions of a Dist Cour under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Kotalpur Munch, during the absence, on leave, of Bab. Lal Singh, or until further orders. This ancels the order of the 21st December 1817, vesting Babu Brojes Chandra Sinha with , vesting Babu Brojes Chandra Sinha with

Babu Baij Nath Sahai, sub pro tem Sub-Dy Collr, Sasaram, Shahabad, is transferred to Madhubani sub-div of the district of

A GOVERNMENT tonga service is being organised at Peshawar to carry the mails and passengers daily from Peshawar to Jamru and Bara. Two mails will be despatched daily. It was expected that the arrange would start on Sunday.

AFTER months and months of hunting the Burma police have at last managed to capture the celebrated dacoit leader Bakadaung



Calcutta and Mofussil.

RAJBARI-FUREEDPUR EXTENSION. - The Rajbari-Fureedpur extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is expected to be open

THE BURMAH-CHINESE BORDER, The work of demarcating the Burmah-Chinese border will, it is believed, begin next week, and the operations are likely to take four months.

MR. COTTON'S TOUR.—The following are approximate dates of the Assam Chief Comapproximate dates of the Assam Chief Commissioner's cold weather tour:—January 2nd, leave Calcutta; 3rd, arrive Dhubri; 4th, arrive Gauhati; 5th, arrive Tezpur; 6th, arrive Dhansirimukh; 7th, arrive Shikarighat and Shikarighat to Golaghat. The Chief Commissioner will be accompanied by the Personal Assis-

SEIZED BY A SHARK .- One day, last week three native boys took a wager to swim to a boat in Madras Harbour and return; the boy returning first to receive as his reward six marbles. They proceeded to carry out their wager. The first to touch the boat, on returning, however, was suddenly seen to disappear while his companions swam safely to land. A search was immediately made for him, but to no purpose. It is thought that he was seized by a shark.

THE JANUARY ECLIPSE. - The Pioncer has published a map of India showing the zone of totality of the solar eclipse on the 22nd January, relatively to the various railway systems in India. From it we find that the central line of the zone will pass through Barsi at 20h-0m; Hingoli and Parbhar, 20h-4m; Amraoti, 20h-8m; Shohagpur, 20h-16m; Buxar 20h-22m; Bawagnia, 20h-25m, (local time) and Karad, Jeur and Talori. When entering India the velocity would be 24½ miles per minute at 19h-48m, and on leaving at 20h-32m, 50 miles per hour. Elsewhere will be found the names of the stations where the various foreign expeditions will observe the eclipse. published a map of India showing the zone of

REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS.—The total area, cultivated with all kinds of *bhadoi* crops this year, amounts to 16,323,700 acres, against 15,864,100 acres estimated to have been cultivated in 1896. The increase of 459,600 acres, or 2'9 per cent. on the total area, is due to the generally favourable character of the *bhadoi* season. The increase of area, under *bhadoi* generally favourable character of the bhadoi season. The increase of area under bhadoi paddy is noticeable, and is reported to be due to the scarcity of food-grains, which induced cultivators to grow food-crops, and, especially, early rice, in place of non-food crops. This explains the decrease of cultivation also of the latter crops. Taking the bhadoi crops of these provinces as a whole, 11 out of 45 districts, viz., Burdwan, Birbhum, Dacca, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Manbhum return crops varying from above 16 annas to a turn crops varying from above 16 annas to a little below 19 annas; six districts, viz., Darjeeling, Backergunge, Tippera, Balasore, Palamau and Singhbhum, return average crops annas. Twenty-seven districts, Bankura, Pore, Hooghly, all the districts of the vand Rajshahi divisions except the districts of Mymensingh, Faridhali, Chittagong, all the districts and Bhagalpur divisions ex Patna, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and bur, and Angul and Khondmals, return parving from above 12 annas to little ing from above 12 annas to little annas, and only one district, viz., a, estimates a poor crop of 9 annas. at damage by floods is also reported from districts of Champaran, Monghyr and

DARBAR will be held at Raip ir in the tral Provinces by the Chief Commissioner ut the beginning of the next month, to which the Feudatory Chiefs and Zemindars and er gentlemen, both European and native,

JUDGING from the latest official report edution is making steady progress in the Jeypur State. It is now, we believe, the only State in all Rajputana that can boast of a fully equipped Educational Department, enabling the people to reap the benefits of iberal education, and keep pace with those of the other provinces, in the race of culture and progress. The total number of intitutions in the State during the year was stated with 24.850 scholars, showing an in-733 with 24,850 scholars, showing an increase of 73 schools and 550 scholars. The proportion of pupils to the population of school-going age in Jeypur compares most fatally with that in the N.-W. P. and

ong his other experiences in Thibet the Pioneer, Mr. Savage Landor was astride of a sharp plank, his legs and being extended and tied to trees. A e vas then fixed round his neck, so as ope was then fixed round his neck, so as nearly a suffocate him but not quite, and also made fast to a tree. When in this position he attempted to ease the fearful strain on his ack; the rope round his neck instantly tightened to strangulation. Vice versa when the prisonel sought to relieve the tension on his laryny is nearly broke his back. He remained in this restion for twenty-four hours and would bree mained until he died if an order had not come him I hassa, directing that he should be released and sent back to the frontier. In the prable condition induced by the tortures he ad undergone, Mr. Landor had to walk ack the whole way, beaten and buffeted, and wa literally kicked across the frontier being picket up more dead than alive by a native missionary.

LATE on Saturday night the sentry on guard

write many readable and instructive things, the signed himself "A Country Parson," and a bright parson he is. One of his essays is entitled, "Things Slowly Learned," a good line of thought for anybody.

LATE on Saturday night the sentry on guard at the bungalow of the Officer Commanding the 2nd Sikhs Infantry at Kohat managed to "bag" a rifle thief. Being a cloudy and dark night, the sentry did not notice the thief, fintil he was within a few yards of him. On being challenged, the thief fired a revolver at him; the shot grazed his forehead, when the sentry fired, but missed; and while he was ding, the thief made a dash at him, and some pythe other, the sentry, the while, sticking hard to his rifle. The thief then drew a knife and was on the point of using it, when the remainder of the guard turned cut and shot him. Before he died he confessed that he was evidently one of the gang which visited the field hospital some nights ago. The reolver in his possession turns out to be a beley, probably one of those stolen only a specific left me, and the little forced to walk "ack the was evidently one of those stolen only a specific left me, and the little forced to walk "ack the was evidently one of those stolen only a specific left me, and the little forced to walk "ack the was evidently one of those stolen only a specific left me, and the little forced to walk "ack the was evidently one of those stolen only a specific left me, and the little forced to walk "read the had lead forced to walk the signed himself "A Country Parson," and a bright parson he is. One of this essays is entitled, "Things Slowly Learned," a good line of thought for anybody.

Well, here is one of the things slowly learned, "a good line of thought for anybody.

Well, here is one of the things slowly learned, "a good line of thought for anybody.

Well, here is one of the things slowly learned, "a good line of thought for anybody.

Well, here is one of the things slowly learned, "that disease doesn't jump on a man like a wild cat out of a tree, but d

TELEGRAMS.

A fire broke out in a cottage at Bethnal Green, occupied by three families. A woman and her nine children were burnt to death.

The adjourned meeting of the conference of masters and engineers for the purpose of taking a ballot of the men resulted in the engineers largely voting against the masters' latest proposals.

The American mail brings the text of the Russo-Corean agreement concluded on 5th October last by terms of which M. Alescieff has replaced Mr. Brown, the British Controllir of Customs, and Russia secures financial control over Corea for an indefinite poriod.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided yesterday at aConference of the Indians in England in order to protest against the misgovernment of India. Violent speeches were made and resolutions couched ir similar language were adopted by the Conference.

Advices from Kassala state that the Egyptian levies are closely investing the Dervishes at As-Ubri. The garrison has refused Colonel Parsons' offer of quarter.

TOKIO, DEC. 27.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Marine have resigned. It is probable that the Marquess Ito will be the new Premier.

Telegrams received here from Shangha mention rumours of the departure of Vice-Admiral Buller with a British squadron to Talienwan above Port Arthur, and that a British forc has landed at Chemulpo, on the Corean coast, for the purpose of reinstating Mr. Brown, the British Controller of Cus-

St. Peterseurg, Dec. 27.

It is stated here that the Russians have occupied Kin-Chau, north of Port Arthur.

Levelling operations on the Merv-Kushk Railway have begun, and the line will be completed in three years.

LONDON, DEC. 28. Prince Henry with the second division of the German Squadron for the Far East arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, where he landed and was received by a guard-of-honour composed of British Grenadiers. In the even-ing the Prince dined with the Governor. Mr. Charles Harrison, Liberal member for

At the trial of the prisoners connected with the Panama scandal the Public Prosecutor demanded the conviction of Arton, St. Martin Maret and Planteau, and the acquittal of the other four accused.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 29.
At a conference of Ambassadors here the Russian representative surprised his colleagues by dropping the Russian candidate, the Voivode Bozo Petrovitch, a relative of the Prince of Montenegro for the Governorship of Crete, and proposing Prince George of Greece

LONDON, DEC. 29. The Times publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Kobe stating that extraordinary naval and military activity prevails in Japan. Japanese warships are assembling at

A telegram from Lagos states that a force of Hausas sent from that colony has occupied Ilesha and Berebere, They are important towns in the Bariba country where the French are also operating.

LONDON, DEC. 30. The Times' Kassala correspondent state that the native levies have captured Asubr, after six days' heroic resistance of the garrison, a number of whom succeeded in escaping, and were pursued by the cavalry. The whole of the Atbara river, from Eldamer to Tomat, is now in the hands of the Egyptians.

PARIS, DEC. 30. The French Government regard the report of the hoisting of the French flag on Hainan Island as a fabrication.

The Austrian Reichsrath remains closed. meanwhile the Government is being carried on by Imperial decree.

The Times in a leading article says that the attempts of the Indian Congress to secure predominant part in framing laws and controlling the purse, will never be accepted by politicians, who are not prepared to risk the Indian Empire.

News from Pekin states that the British are alarmed at the prospect of a Russian loan, which, however, has not yet been ratified. The British Minister at Pekin is now in communication with the Home Government on the subject. It is confirmed that four British warships have arrived at Chemulpo with a view to protecting the rights of Mr. Brown, British Controller of Corean Customs.

About twenty British officers shortly go to Egypt, but this does not imply the organisation of a special force in Egypt, or the acceleration of the date of the advance against the Khalifa.

All the defendants in the Panama trial

have been acquitted.

THINGS SLOWLY LEARNED.

THERE is a man in Scotland who used to write many readable and instructive things. He signed himself "A Country Parson," and a

sides. For five months I was confined to my room, most of the time unable to leave my bed and what I suffered during that time have no words to describe.'

have no words to describe."

Any one who has ever been through that sort of thing can easily believe what Mr. Treasure says; for when every muscle and ioint in a man's body is throling with inflammation, it isn't any common collection of words that can set forth his reelings. It is agony and torment in the apreme degree. Yet we ought to know bet or than to have it. But we don't not yet.

laid up and suffering in this way. I had a doctor attending me, but he wasn't able to do much to relieve me.

"Finally, to cut the story short, I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I read about it in a book that was left at my house. The book said this medicine was good for rheumatism, and so my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Ford, the grocer, at Oakhill. After I kept on taking it and not long afterwards I found it had cured me; it had completely driven the rheumatism out of my system. I am willing you should publish these facts, and you can refer any inquirers to me. (Signed) Theodore Treasure. (Waggon and Horses Inn), Doulting, Shepton Mallett, November 3rd, 1893."

Now let's hark back a moment. To the thoughtful reader Mr. Treasure's story may the rheumatism out of my system. I am willing you should publish these facts, and you can refer any inquirers to me. (Signed) Theodore Treasure. (Waggon and Horses Inn), Doulting, Shepton Mallett, November 3rd, 1893."

Now let's hark back a moment. To the thoughtful reader Mr. Treasure's story may look a trifle confused and mixed. That is, he describes the symptoms of rheumatism proper

describes the symptoms of rheumatism proper in connection with a lot of other symptomsr which wouldn't seem at the first blush to have anything to do with rheumatism. But there's where Mr Treasure is right and the reader wrong. His account shows that he was a victim of chronic indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver and that covers the whole ground. Rheumatism (and this is the slowly learned lesson) is merely a nasty symptom of a dyspeptic condition of the digestive organs. At the outset it means too much eating and drinking This results in the formation of a poisonous acid which fills the body and produces the local outbreak called rheumatism. Hence we cure it from within not from without. And this true

idea is also a new idea do you see?

Try to get this lesson by heart. You can prevent rheumatism by Seigel's Syrup you can re it by Seigel's Syrup. But it is omer comfortable to prevent

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Price, Large size 15
, Small size 11
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It is portable and simple and can be worked by men, women or children with the greatest ease. No other machines in the market can equal it for narket can equal it for alue, advantages and heapness. Soda water, cheapness. Sod's water, lemonade, gingerade etc., can be prepared at a cost of one or one-and-a-ha'f pice per bottle in two minutes.

GENERAL TRADING AND CO., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers Road, Calcutta.

TH THIRTEENTH INDIAN NITIONAL CONGRESS.

(By TELEGRAM).

(Frm our Special Reporter.)

OENING CEREMONY. AMRAOTI, DEC. 27.

don't not yet,

"I was perfectly helpless," continues our friend, "and could scarcely move. In fact, the people dad to move me from one side of the best to the other. Month after month I was laid up and suffering in this way. I had a doctor attending me, but he wasn't able to do The historal little town of Amraoti witnessed to-day a pectacle, unique in its history, which its inhitants will long remember. It is the first timen the annals of the great Indian

> dred delegates were present to-day. In addition to the delegates were present visitors from every part of Inca; and the pandal was filled to its utmost crrying capacity.
>
> The Receptio Committee did not spare

> any trouble and xpense to give as cordial a reception to thei guests and make the thirteenth Congress s successful as its predecessors. The panda they have tastefully decorated with flowers, arlands and bunting. One most prominent eature of the decorations is pictures representing the past, present and future of India. Nothing was left out by way of arrangement, ad very great was the enthu-siams that prevaied. There was a grapho-

phone.

At about 2 P.M. the Chairman of the Reception Committee rose to welcome the delegates to Amroti. After offering a general welcome, he recipitulated the events of the year just closing aid in doing so he touched the question of famine, plague, frontier difficulties, fires, floids, earthquakes, etc. The Poona murders and press prosecutions, and the consequen panic into which the whole country has been thrown, were also touched upon. The resident then gave the assembly the history of Amraoti, from a prehistoric period. The next question that he detailed upon was the Diamond Jubilee. There was in the speech a reference to Mr. There was in the speich a reference to Mr. Hume, and this evoled outbursts of cheers from every part of the crowded panelal. The necessity of holding the present session was next dwelt upon. The address of the President of the Reception Committee lasted 30

After the President of the Reception Committee had sat down in the midst of continued applause, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Narle Banerjee rose to propose that Mr. Sar kara Nair be elected President of the Thr. Session of the Indian National Congres, appearance and short speech evoked nuous outbursts of cheers from the assert delegates which drowned the speakers for some time.

The resolution was setonded by Mr. and supported by Mr. Madanmohin viya of Allahabad and Mr. Setalwad of bay. It was unanimously carried.

The President, Mr. Sankara Nar,

rose to deliver his opening address. His speed lasted about two hours. He began by making a graceful and loyal reference to the Sovereig our Queen-Mother; and criticised the hostigation of the Anglo-Indian press. He here say that, under the present circumstances our ore-hope lay in the people of England. The Eli-sident then dealt with political, social and ws, gious reforms, with fa Eine, inequality of livith and the Poona incidents. He concluded

a loyal preroration.

Mr. Tilak's name in the President's a hers' evoked considerable feeling. Nature the deportation met with cries of shame. conclusion of the President's address & gave three enthusiastic chees for the

dent, and three more for his excellent a
A full report of his speec will fol
Next the Subjects Committee were a
and met in Committee.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDING AMROTI, DE

To-day the proceedings commenced noon. The rules of business aving bed by Mr. Ghosal, the President eclared the

by Mr. Ghosal, the President colared the gress open. The first Resolution was:—
"That this Congress expresses its deep policy of the Government of adia is in respect injurious to the bestimerests. British Empire in general and this country particular, as it involves frequent mexpeditions beyond the presen limits. British Indian Empire and cases gree of valuable lives and public money, therefore entreats the British ation a stop to this aggressive policy; and

therefore entreats the British ation a stop to this aggressive policy; and down that if such expeditions are ound sary, they being for imperial prossion major portion of their expense sidefrayed by the British Exchequer. It was proposed by Mr. Wacha of who referred to the frontier expedite blessing, they having drawn public at England. It was seconded by Mr. man ya Iyer and carried unanimously. The second Resolution ran thus—
"That in view of the fact that the of famine and plague have disorder in the seriously-embarrassed finances of the and crippled its limited resources, the military operations carried on both North-West Frontier, are for the prof. Imperial interests, this Congress put British Parliament will, pending the British Parliament will publicate the British Parliam tial contrib

the consequent necessity of the grant prayed It was seconded by Mr. Jaistram.

Lesolution 2 (a) empowered the President of Congress to submit to Parliament, a ton embodying the above resolution. It was Mr. S. M. Deo in Mahratti.

Shammarayan seconded it.

The second Resolution was then put and add unanimously.

car ed unanimously.
The third Resolution was moved by Pund
Majan Mohan Malaviya of Allahabad. It ra

Majan Mohan Malaviya of Allahabad. It rajas pllows ! —

"That this Congress rejoices that the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure was pleased to acide to admit the public to its proceedings, and further desires to express ts grateful knowledgments for the opportunity afforded by the Honourable Commission to representative Indian witnesses to state full the use in behalf of India. With reference to the 3 divisions of the Reference, the Congret sees most respectfully to submit the following prayers for the favourable consideration of the Honourable Commission:

As regards the Machinery to control an Ependiture, it is prayed (1) that the non officil Members of the Viceroy's Council mission be nade more directly representative of the Indian people, and that they may have the right to nove amendments and divide the concil pon the provisions of the Budget that sufficient number of representative into the concil pon the Council of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Concils; and (3) that each year a Selector mutes of the House of Commons may applied to inquire into and report up the financial condition of India;

"In As regards the progress of Expension of the progress of the progr

the had calcondition of India;
i.) As regards the progress of Expensive the progress of Expensive the productive expenditure be reduced, to a mounts may be spent in promoting the early progress of the people, and the saving and a more efficient administration as practicable, of Indian for Europe and the higher grades of the publisher; and

As regards apportionment, of char rayed that the Imperial Treasury in fair proportion of all expenditure the common interests of India and the Empire are involved; and espec the Empire are involved; and especial the expenses of the present war beyond the line in, may be largely borne by the Imperaquer. Lastly that it be an instruction resident to submit a copy of this Resoluter his own signature to the ChairmacRoyal Commission with the least practice.

Hirendra Nath Dutt of Calcutta, h Hirendra Nath Dutt of Calcutta, and the Resolution, referred to previous ions, deplored the absence of contildian expenditure and mentioned seves including those of Mr. W. C. Bonne Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. R. C. Difor seats in the India Council. Med Madras, in an eloquent and humord is supported it, as did Mr. Joshi, in Mahratti. It was unanimous in the Resolution of the Madras of the Mahratti.

The fourth and omnibus Resolution, is the of Resolutions passed at pre-security of Resolutions passed at pre-security of Resolutions passed at pre-security of the carrier of the carri es, ohnteering, the Exchange Compen-allorace, the abolition of the Secreta Stars Council, the Punjab High Court, to organization of the Educational services miliary and civil medical services, higher milary and civil medical services, ingher catin, the settlement of land revenue, the postion of Indian chiefs, the extension of Jur system, the Inland Emigration Act, replesentation in the C. P. After it had explained in Mahratti by Mr. Karand it was put from the Chair and carrantings.

unanimusly.

The 4fthResolution recommended to Government the adoption of principles embodied the Parliamentary Resolution of 2nd June 1 in favour of holding simultaneous examinat

in favour of holding simultaneous examinated in England and India. It was also put from the Thair and carried.

The sixth Resolution protested against to Government notification gagging the press Native States and prayed for tits cancellated As in the case of the two preceding Relutions it was put from the Chair and carried. The seventh Resolution pointed out the jurious effects of periodical settlements are recommended a permanent settlement of the purious where the same did not already eximinated with a settlement of the purious of Madras in moving it, pointed the pointed of Madras in moving it, pointed the prior of the pointed of Madras in moving it, pointed the prior of the properties of the propertie

revenue where the same did not already ex Mr. Adams of Madras in moving it, pointed the importance of the subject, traced the histo of settlement from the beginning, quoted opinions of entinentstatesmen on it, dwelt up the great poverty of ryots and urged the cessity of continuous agitation on the sub-Mr. Garud of Bonbay seconded remark that a contented peasantry was the safest of avoiding dange. Messrs. Bhagwat Bapand Khare supported it in Mahratti and Resolution was carried.

The eighth Resolution pressed of a visibility of the sparation of Judicial free Executive functions. Mr. J. Chowddhi of Calcutta in noving it referred to late Mr. Manomoran Ghosh in feeling ten whose name woked continuous emisastic cheers, and dwelt on the pand cons, and concluded with remarking the necessity and urgency of the question. The pinth Resolution hoped that was carried.

was carried.

The ninth Resoution hoped that good would come out of the Jamine Commission, appointed by Government. It was put from the Chair and carried.

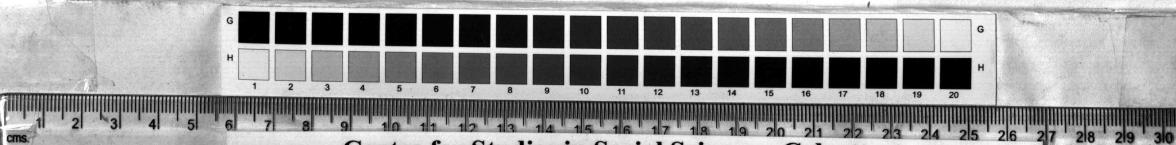
THIRD PAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AMRAOTI, DEC. 29.
To-DAY the proceedings commenced at noon
Several Europens and many ladies were pre
sent in the Panlal to-day. Great enthusias

sent in the Panlal to-day. Great enthusiasis prevailed as on he first two days.

The tenth Reolution which was put from the Chair instructer Congress Committees to raise one thousand jounds to be forwanted to the Lord Mayor of London, for preeting the cost of placing a memorial there as a mar of gratitude of the Indians, for the substantial help the Engish people had rendered there during the recent famine. The Resolution was carried manipously.

eleventh Resolution which prayed for moment of three members, one dras and Bombay Legislative Councillant, for the was seconded by Mr. Kelkar of Bombay Legislative Councillant, for the twelvth Resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Bannerice of Calcutta



It asked for a modification of Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818 and all cognate Regulations, by which the Government should be required to notify the putting into force of the Regulations in areas where the same might be conidered necessary, and prisoners arrested under it should not be detained for more than three months. The Resolution also demanded the early trial of the Natu brothers. In moving t the speaker made a vigorous speech, as usual with him, and was loudly cheered by the assembly. In course of the speech when he made a reference to Sir M. Bhownagree's name, it elicited cries of "shame." Babu Surendra Nath concluded with a beautiful prerora-tion, worthy of his great reputation. Babu Surendra Nath in his speech referred to the punitive police stationed at Poona. He said that it was a great mistake on the part

said that it was a great mistake on the part of the authorities to launch into the prosecution of Mr. Tilak and a greater mistake still to detain the Natu brothers in jail. The mention of Mr. Tilak's name and reference to his trial and sufferings made the whole assembly rise to their feet and cheer vociferously which drowned the speaker's voice. Continuing Babu Surendra Nath said:—"I declare on mybehalf and on behalf of the entire native tress that in our heart of hearts we believe Mr. half and on behalf of the entire native fress that in our heart of hearts we believe Mr. Tilak to be innocent of the clarge brought against him. The ends of technical justice may have been satisfied but substantial justice has grievously failed. My sympathies go forth towards Mr. Tilak in his prison-home, for whom a naton is in tears. No native of India of the eninence and abitity of Mr. Tilak can be disloyalf for loyalty and patriotism are insert.

disloyal, for loyalty and patriotism are insepirbly bound up together." Mr. Cama of Bomby conded the Resolution in a suitable speed, which was supported by Mr. Keshava Pillar, Mr. Alfred Nundy and Mr. Kale, and carried with acclamation.

sed it as draconian. Referring to Mr. Tilak Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee said:—"There is not a e person present here, or there is any person in India, who believes Mr. Tilak was seditiously minded."

Mudholkar seconded the Resolution was supported by Mr. Bishen Narayan of Lucknow, Raba Ambies har of Lucknow, Babu Ambica Charan ozoomdar of Bengal, and another gentleman Mahratti. It was carried unanimously.
At this stage Mr. Justice Ranade's entrance opked considerable enthusiasm.

The fourteenth Resolution was moved by r. Adam of Madras. It protested against Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill of as a being a retrograde and reactionary sure which added new powers to the police, ted Magistrates with discretionary authorind curtailed the powers of the High Court. loing so Mr. Adam dealt with all obnoxisections. Babu Hari Prasad Chatterjee of gal seconded, and Pundit Kali Prassanna vyabisharad (Bengal) and Mr. Pan-rang Govinda (Madras) supported the Reution, which was carried.

The fifteenth Resolution which was put om the Chair, prayed for interpellation and ection rights in respect of the newly consti-ted Legislative Council for the Punjab. It

Mr. Jog of Berar moved the sixteenth Resowhich asked that all laws for Berar ould be enacted by the Supreme Legislative rdu speeches by Seoratan Sing and Golam amed Khan respectively. The seventeenth Resolution, which was

oved by Mr. Ramangul Naidu, and secondby Professor Sathe, prayed that the scope the Famine Comm ssion should be extended an enquiry into the causes of famines and

uld propose remedies. The Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu proposed ote of confidence in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroj was seconded by Babu Moti Lall Ghosh the Amrita Bazar Patrika. It was carried husiastically,as was a similar rote in respect Sir William Wedderburn. Mr. Hume and Mr. Wacha were re-appoint-

Joint-General Secretaries of the Congress. hen Mr. Ananda Charlu invited the next gress to the Madras Presidence

Babu Bhupendra Hath Bose of Bengal pro-sed a vote of thanks to the Reception Com-ttee amid loud cheers. Mr. Setalwad secondand Dr M. M. Bose and Mr. Subramaniya yar supported it.

In a happy and vigorous speech Babu Bipin handra Pal next proposed a vote of thanks the President which was carried by accla-

When the Congress re-assembled after ad-rnment, the President sent a telegram to this birthday; and Mr. Ananda Charlu, on ehalf of the people of Madras, repeated his invitation to the next Congress to be held

Serious riots occurred on Monday at Sholapore, it is believed, in connection with the enforcement of the plague regulations.

THE Imperial Service troops, which have been employed during the present campaign, and return to the States from which they have been drawn. They have done good service, and the Government of India will not fail to acknowledge this when despatches are published.

re published.

THE want of rain over Southern India generally in the Madras coast districts, the Deccan and parts of Bombay is causing the crops to wither and retarding agricul-al operations. At Nellore the numbers on ral operations. At Nellore the numbers on lief at the test works have risen to 10,000, d in addition 40 persons were being gratuities by relieved while there were still over 1,000 on relief in Bombay, an increase the preceding week. In the Central Property of the same crucial property of the numbers, but there, too, rain is covinces and the Punjab, in spite of the purma, too, the want of rain is becoming MR. MORLEY ON INDIA.

Now, to us come to a little closer quarters with this policy on the North-West Frontier of the Indian Empire. The remarks that I and others have made are not an ordinary action. It was not one of those cases where the Govern-could say to us, the Opposition, that we have done the same if we had been in their should have done the same if we had been in their place, and shared their responsibility, and had to face their knowledge of the facts. No. We decided this point of the Chitral advance. We decided our policy when we were in their place, when we had to face the responsibilities, and when we were acquainted with the facts. That, I say, marks it out from the other ordinary party controversies and out from the other ordinary party controversies, and I want to know whether, even among the Ministerialists themselves, they do not regret that they did not leave us with rather a short supply of cordite; for you recollect that if they had left us with rather a short supply of cordite for three or four months, then we should have saved them getting themselves and the country into this meets. months, then we should have saved them getting themselves and the country into this mess. They will want plenty of cordite before they have done. I want to come to a criticism that has been made upon myself and others, and I can dispose of it in a few sentences. This is merely a personal point, but there has been much controversy about it in the papers, and perhaps you will pardon me for a minute or two if I just mention it. In a previous speech I said this upon the Chitral policy, or words to this effect—that financial and other considerations came before our Cabinet; and one of the most important of these considerations was one of the most important of these considerations was that, having promised certain tribes that our intention, was not permanently to see that our intention. that, having promised certain tribes that our intention was not permanently to occupy any territory through which we passed, or to interfere with the independence of the tribes, we were bound to evacuate Chitral territory. I said this, that the decision of the new Cabinet not to evacuate was a breach of the promise, and that this nonfulfilment of the promise was one cause, by no means the only cause, of the rising of this group of fierce tribes against us. That was what I said, and after all the discussion on the part of the Secretary of Mr. Alfred Nundy and Mr. Kale, and carried with acclamation.

In rising to move the thirteenth Resolution Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee received a most enthus disastic ovation. The Resolution was to the effect that in the opinion of the Congress the sedition law should be amended in the spirit of irr James Stephen's views; that trials under the should not be held by Magistrates but by bessions Judges and High Courts with the nelp of a jury consisting of at least half the number of the accused's compeers; and that a copy of the Resolution should be immeriately submitted to the Supreme Legislative Council. Mr. Bonnerjee said that Mr. Justice Strachey's summing-up was better than Mr. Chalmers' proposed amendment, and characterised it as draconian. Referring to Mr. Tilak in the only cause, of the rising of the Scoretary of State and the Under-Secretaries of State I adhere to every syllable I then uttered. As it happened, nine was, I believe, the first speech by a member of the Opposition during the recess; and I venture to say and I say it in all humility—that a more measured, moderate, guarded, and precise statement of what, put at its lowest, was a rational case, I for one cannot imagine; and I stand by every word of it. Then comes the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Curzon. He is very angry with me and Mr. Asquith and others. Mr. Curzon is a man of great acpacity and great promise. He is, perhaps, what wine-merchants say of some vintages—he is atter slow in maturing. What he said is that we are "calumnious," we are "malicious," and that these tatements are inventions contrived for party purposes; hat the military difficulties of our countrymen to state and the Under-Secretary of State I adhere to every syllable I then uttered. As it happened, state and the Under-Secretary of State I adhere to every syllable I then uttered. As it happened, nine was, I believe, the first speech by a member of the Opposition during the recess; and I venture to say and I say it in all humility—that a more measured, moderate, guarded, tatements are inventions contrived for party purposes; hat the military difficulties of our countrymen are snatched at as a handle by a political party; that we are deliberately damaging the British administration in India. Well, now, that is rather a bounteous indictment—" calumnious," "malicious," inventions." Mr. Curzon, I must tell you, is one of the hereditary people; and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer wants to produce a specimen of the ind of fine manners, courtesy, generosity, and the present of Mr. Curzon. Just see what it eans that all of us on the front bench have expessed our views on Chitral and on the frontier, at because we really hold these views, not because ressed our views on Chitral and on the frontier, to because we really hold these views, not the cause we really hold these views, not the cabinet, with all the responsibility, with all the sources of information, and with all the opinions of the best authorities in our hands; not because we see hold to the decision we then deliberately took; blub because, being rather short of matter for our autimn speeches, we suddenly and casually picked up his question. crammed ourselves with a book or wo, garnished our viands with calumnies and macious inventions, and then served up that denacious inventions, and then served up that de-ightul mess, recklessly disregarding the interests of Indi or the troubles of our soldiers on the frontier. Indi or the troubles of our soldiers on the frontier. That is the inditment. I am always for returning good for evil; and I will venture to offer to Mr. Curza two rues which I believe will greatly refine his style of controversy, and will improve the dance of his political future. The first rule is the You should never say anything if you do not expect anybody to believe it; and the second rule i You should never say anything if you do not elieve it yourself. Now I am not going into ainute details, because at a great meeting of this Ind it is impossible to do so. But there are this Ind it is impossible to do so. But there are one c two large considerations which I shall fearlesly present to you (cheers) and I will show you i a momert that you are very much mistaken if you think the those for the control of the control you i a moment that you are very much mistaken if yo think that these frontier matters do not concen you. Now one argument is this that the ocision of the Government reversing our decision n respect to Chitral had no connexion with this transdous ising with which we have been dealine.

THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT OUTBREAK.

Mr. purzon sa's that there was a certain agreeme made in the year 1893 between ourselves gid the Aneer of Afghanistan, hy which all the tribes on one side of a certain line were to be oder the influence of the Ameer, and all the on another side of the line were to be under our influence; and that these ferce tribes have in fighting on our side of the line. What he tella us is that he recent outbreak was due to a spicion excited by the agreement in 1893 or 1894 because the tribes, without leave or consent, were finally neluded in the British sphere. But no let us grant that. Let us suppose it is a sond view, and that in consequence of finding thuselves not free and independent, as they suppose, but unde our sphere of influence, with their idependence and liberties curtailed and endangerd, there was a smouldering resentment and supicion. Gant that. Would it not have been wise polzy, if that be correct, to avoid very act that would give a ground for that resentment and suspicion? Instead of that, hat can be better calculated—and this is not an alter which it requires experts to judge you can all judge i—to kindle that smouldering resentmat and suspicion into a blaze than making a road, anting postions, taking, territory which you hap promised and pledged yourselves not to take? It is a about? What is the object of this live? What is it for? What are the ends to I gained by such a policy? This business requires a serious sure it is most inteligent community. As you ten millies sterling Surely that is capable of some pla and inteligible account, as to the motives of it the object to be gained by it. Nobody can tell you. (Hear, hear.) Bristol is a great city the object to be gained by it. Nobody you set, who you think will be likely to know, what this, ur is about; what these 70,000 men have been do it whether hey are going to stay, what the strong of men you wall provide the street of the str

THE COST OF THE "FORWARD" POLICY.

One thing at all events we know—that the people of India are not able to bear the burden which this policy will undoubtedly impose upon them. There was a currency commission which sat in 1893. They were considering the question how an increased revenue could be raised. To increase the salt tax is objectionable, because it is of the nature of a poll tax that presses heavily upon the year. salt tax is objectionable, because it is of the nature of a poll tax that presses heavily upon the very poor. You cannot wisely and prudently increase the income-tax, because it will produce great discontent and danger of agitation. You cannot put a higher tax upon sugar and tobacco, because that will involve "constant and vexatious interference with the people." Everybody is agreed in that. A Unionist member of Parliament, Mr. Courtney, told his constituency that he had been for two years serving on the Royal Commission examining into the expenditure of the Government of India; and he said that India was not only an extremely poor country, but that the difficulty of raising an increase of revenue was always pressing more and more severely, and is now pressing more and more severely, and is now pressing more and more severely than ever. Is this a moment, dealing with a community in such a condition as that, at with a community in such a condition as that, at which this preposterous policy with its permanent increase—for it is not merely the ten millions of to-day—of burden should be imposed? If this country assents to that, if it assents to this enterprise being undertaken, and imposes the burden upon the poverty-stricken, famine-stricken, plague-stricken community in India, you will be untrue to your noble mission in India, and you will be turning yourselves from benefactors into oppressers. Then you know the great formula used in vindication of the forward policy—I do not say in India, but the forward your noble mission in India, and you will be turning yourselves from benefactors into oppressers. Then you know the great formula used in vindication of the forward policy—I do not say in India, but the forward policy generally, of which I could say more, if time permitted—but the great apology and extenuation of it is that it is providing you with new markets. Well, you will judge of that. Is this the way? I am now confining myself to India to find new markets? Why, it is the verybest way you could take to damage your great market. See what it is. India is now a very good customer. It buys the finer sorts of calicoes, hardware, and other things from us. Don't you see that the more you take out of the pocket of the Indian taxpayer, the less he will have to spend in buying your goods? What could be plainer? Therefore, do not let us hear, at all events, the "new market" argument in connexion with this enterprise. Now, to sum up. You have thrown 70,000 men into the field; you have spent your millions; you have lost the lives of many brave men; and what have you gained? Have you gained the good-will and the loyalty of these fierce clans over your border? It is true they have come in and submitted; but anybody who knows what these wild men have been in the past, and will be for many a generation to come in the future, knows that they will make very short work of any oath they may have sworn to-day under the pressure of to-day's circumstances. Do you stand the better to resist invaders from the north? No, you stand much the worse; for, by those roads, you have made the approach of this invader from the north easier; and you have turned tribes who ought to have stood be tween you and the invader into your enemies instead of your friends. Have you got a new field in which you would sow the seeds of religion and civilisation? That would be something. Mr. Curzon said two nights ago expressly that we are not on any account to meddle with either the religion or the customs of these people; so there is an end of that possib these people; so there is an end of that possible gain. Have you gained great areas of fruitful land? Have you opened new markets in these fierce wilds? Anybody who knows anything about it would laugh at you for the idea of getting customers enough amongst those fierce fellows, amongst those rude mountaineers, to pay even, I think, the interest on the millions which are involved in the permanent occupation of their country. No, you gain nothing from this forward policy, you lose everything. It is fully unredeemed; it is a waste of treasure without compensation; it is unjust to the people of India, whose interests we are bound to guard and to protect; and it is burdensome and extravagant and adds nothing to the credit or the security of these realms, of which you and I are citizens. They may call it patriotism if they like, though I think patriotism is the wrong name. They may call it Imperialism if they will, though I think this is the way in which Empires have been broken, not builded. Let them call it what they like, but at least do not let them call it common sense, do not let them call it statesmanship or policy. And as for you and me, do not let us call it anything but what it is, and what we used to describe the self-same policy nearly 20 years ago—a most lamentable blunder bringing pathing. o describe the self-same policy nearly 20 years ago— a most lamentable blunder, bringing nothing but nischiefs and troubles in its train. mischiefs and troubles in its train.

THE TRIAL OF CHAPEKAR.

DAMODER HARI CHAPEKAR was again placed before Mr. Bonus, District Collector and Magistrate of Poona at Farishkhana on Tuesday, the usual arrangements being made to prevent overcrowding. Mr. Isaac Charles Fleming, Chief Inspector of the Cantonment Police, was the first witness examined. He stated that on the night of the 22nd June last, on information received, he proceeded to the Sassoon Hospital and found a hack victoria, which had conveyed Mr. Rand, standing there. He examined it and found gunshot marks on the hood and a few pellet shots on the seat. The latter were handed to Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was called, and corroborated Mr. Fleming's statement. Mr. Nicholson here informed the court that he had a few more witnesses, including Lieutenant Sargent, Mr Jones, and Miss Norah Croly, whom he would summon to appear before the Sessions Court. The accused was then asked to make a statement, but refused, stating he would do so at a higher court. The Magistrate then charged the prisoner under sections and charged the prisoner under sections 302, 309 and 314, Criminal Procedure Code, with murdering Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst, also with aiding and abetting the murder of the latter. He committed him now to the Poons Criminal Sessions which commence on the 24th January next. Accused here stated he had a few witnesses for the defence, which he would produce in the Sessions Court.

Mr Nicholson urged that the case against Balkrishna, the brother of Damoder, who had absconded, might be commenced, as there was no immediate probability of arresting him. He quoted section 512 of the Penal Code, which provided that under the circum-Code, which provided that under the circumstances such formal preliminary recording of evidence was admissible. The court having upheld Mr. Nicholson's ground, the case against Balkrishna was commenced. The first two witnesses of the Bombay Police, a Subedar and the Chief Constable of the Poona City Police, stated they had been appointed on special duty in this case, but that their efforts to find Balkrishna were still fruitless, no clue to his whereabouts having yet been obtained. The two next witnesses were a harriwalla and a student, who repeated the arriwalla and a student, who repeated the atement made in the case against DamoTHE GERMANS AT KIAOCHAU.

Shanghai, 6th December A FORCE of two hundred men from the Germa fleet captured Kiaochau city on Friday without op-position, the Chinese retreating.

position, the Chinese retreating.

Peking, 29th November.

The German Minister has formulated his demands on the Tsangli Yamen under six heads:—

"(1) Tls. 200,000 indemnity for the two German missonaries killed at Yenchou; (2) the rebuilding of the chapel destroyed in the riot; (3) the payment of Germany's expenses incurred in the occupation of Kiaochau; (4) L. Pingheng, retiring Governor of Shantung, to be cashiered and dismissed from the public service; (5) the severest penalties upon the murderers of the German priests and upon the local authorities where the riot took place; (6) a. Germans to be given the sole rights to open coal mines throughout Shantung province—b. special privileges to be granted to Germans in the matter of railways in the said province, and c. Germany to be given the privilege of storing coal at matter of railways in the said province, and c. Germany to be given the privilege of storing coal at Kiaochau in perpetuity, i.e., Kiaochau to become a German naval coaling station.

The imperial Government has so far refused to negotiate with Germany and demands the withdrawal of the German forces before consenting to any of the above demands.

In the Grand Council this morning His Imperial Majesty declared that he was willing to grant articles 1, 2, and 5 of the German demands, but as for Articles 3, 4, and 6, His Imperial Majesty is said to have announced that he would rather lose life and throne itself than give way to such preposterous demands. It is further stated at the Palace that the Imperial Government will ask the Dual Alliance and Great Britain to mediate, and has decided not to proceed to extremities with Germany at present. Conproceed to extremities with Germany at present. Con proceed to extremities with Germany at present. Confirmation is given to the above report by the daily conferences the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen have been having with the Ministers of France and Russia of late. There is also a rumour, the source of which cannot be traced, to the effect that the Russian Minister has declared his inability to give

Russian Minister has declared his inability to give any help to China in the present crisis.

Sanghai, 29th November.

On Saturday last a number of junks, belonging to local native hongs, which had loaded for Kiaochau, returned to port with their original cargoes on board and reported that they had been prevented by the Germans from entering the harbour limits of Kiaochau while Tientsin junks already in Kiaochau harbour loading for the north were also prevented, according to the story of the local junkmen, from leaving the harbour.

saving the harbour.

Since the seizure of Kiaochau Bay by the Germans a great increase of activity has been observed in the interior in the way of recruiting troops, says a native correspondent, and it is intended to double the number of battalions by he end of this Chinese year in all the maritim the end of this Chinese year in all the maritime provinces. A telegram from Peking states that the Emperor has been receiving no less than forty-eight secret memorials on the subject of the defence of the empire, not only from the Censors, but also from the high military and civil officials in the empire. A change of policy will certainly be the outcome of all this, as great indignation is felt in the interior provinces at the action of the Germans. Not even during the late war with Japan was there such a united feeling

indignation is felt in the interior provinces at the action of the Germans. Not even during the late war with Japan was there such a united feeling that something must be done for home and country, as may now be observed everywhere amongst the educated people and the masses. This patriotic spirit is said by the same writer to be greatly due to the reading of the books published by the missionaries since the late war.

A decree has been issued by the Throne for bidding Li Ping-heng, the Viceroy-designate of Szechuan, to leave his Governorship of Shantung until the case of two German priests at Yenchau is settled satisfactorily. Another decree issued shortly after commands Chang Jumei, the Governor-designate of Shantung, who happened to be in Peking for his audience at that time to start at once for Chinanau, the capital of Shantung, to assist Li Ping-heng. Regarding the last decree a Tientsin despatch reports that H. E. Chang Jumei passed through that city en rolue for Shantung on the night of the 20th instant, called upon Viceroy Wang the next morning and had a conference with him which lasted all day and part of the night. At daybreak of the 22nd instant H. E. Chang started for Chinan via the Grand Canal route. The same despatch also reports the arrival at Tientsin on the 20th of Dr. von Prittvir.

route. The same despatch also reports the Tientsin on the 20th of Dr. von Prittwitz, Secretary of the German Legation, bound for Kiao-zenau Bay. It is further stated Dr. von Prittwitz intends to visit the teacher. intends to visit the scene of the late murder in Yenchau prefecture.

Yenchau prefecture.

30th November.

Dr. Stuebel, the German Consul General here, and Dr. Schrameier, interpreter, left yesterday by the Loongmoon for Kiaochau Bay.

General Chang Kao-yuan, who was in command at Kiaochau Bay at the time of its seizure by the Germans, has, according to a Peking despatch, been denounced to the Throne by Li Ping-heng, the retiring Governor, for cowardice in not resisting the invaders. General Chang is one of the most popular officers in the Northern army, and our Newchwang correspondent wrote very highly of him during the war with Japan. It is said by the friends of General Chang that "when the Garmans appeared they notified him that the Emperor of China had handed Kiaochau over to the former and dared him to resist on pain of being denounced as a rebel."

—N. C. Daily News.

The China Gazette of the 1st December gives

The China Gazette of the 1st December give the following reports:—The contract for the erection of extensive barracks, dwelling-houses, magazines. etc., for the accommodation of the German garrison at Kiaochau, has been given to a well-known Chinese contractor in Shanghai. The Chinese are graying more particular to the contractor of the

Chinese contractor in Shanghai. The Chinese are growing more patriotic every day.

It is reported that the mandarins in Shantung have arrested nine of the murderers of the German missionaries at Yengtu.

We understand that the journey of Dr. Stuebel, the German Consul General, to Kiaochau is in connection with the establishment of Civil Government in that region where German law will be appropriated. ment in that region, where German law will be ap-

ment in that region, where German law will be applied to the native population.

An Imperial order by telegraph was received at midnight on Monday by Lu Hai-huan, Minster designate to Germany, instructing him to proceed at once to Berlin to open negotiations with the German Government on the seizure of Kiaochau Bay. He have a by the Garman wail steamer Bayers or eaves here by the German mail steamer Bayern on

Various reports appear in the Japanese papers with efference to the German occupation of Kiaochau

reference to the German occupation of Kiaochau Bay.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburs in a despatch, dated November 25th, is said to kee informed his Government as follows:—In reny to my inquiry, the German Ambassador at St. Paersburg states that his Government had previously informed the Russian Government of the occupation of Kiaochau Bay simply from a friendly point of view, but he asserts that the two Governments and not had any consultation upon the matter. He further remarked that it had been rumoured they a secret understanding existed between Russia and China (regarding Kiaochau), but the German Government was not aware of any such understanding, so that Germany had no necessity of formally consulting with Russia concerning the present step.

The action taken by Germany is said to be regarded as a menace to the peace of the Orient, that Japan cannot be silent therefore, and that a protest must be made either jointly or with other Powers or independently by Japan. The Government seems to be reserved.

It is also stated that though the occupation formally communicated by the German, Adm the Commanders of the British, Russian, and I Asiatic squadrons, no notice had been received the Chief of the Japanese Naval Staff Departure of the Japanese states of the Japanese states.

A Peking telegram states that Germany has further demand upon the Chinese Gover elating to the construction of railways in and the working of mines in the province railway question was mentioned by Reuter, no reference was made by that authority to working of mines.

A telegram is said to have been received Tokyo stating that the Chinese Government asked Great Britain to intervene in the roof the occupation of Kiaochau Bay, but Britain has declined to do so.

THE NATU BROTHERS

(Daily Chronicle.)

NEARLY four months have now elapsed since the arrest and deportation of the brothers Natu but no charges have as yet been formulate against them, and the Government of Bomba neither releases them nor appoints a day for their trial. The brothers Natu are not, a responsible electors in this country might in They are two of the wealthiest and most d tinguished citizens of Poona, and on July last they were imprisoned, and their prop was attached, by the Government of Bom under the provisions of a summary Regulation of 1827. Five weeks earlier—on June 22—Mi Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst had been mur dered at Poona, and it was suppose both in India and in this country, the arrest of the Natu brothers would quickly followed by important disclosures, much indeed was announced in the telegramuch indeed was announced in the telegramuch indeed. which brought the news of the arrest. House of Commons, on August 5, Lord Georg Hamilton declared his belief that the rest of the arrest would be "to unravel the ple that had been formed." It goes without say ing that, unless there was a reasonable pectation of connecting the prisoners w

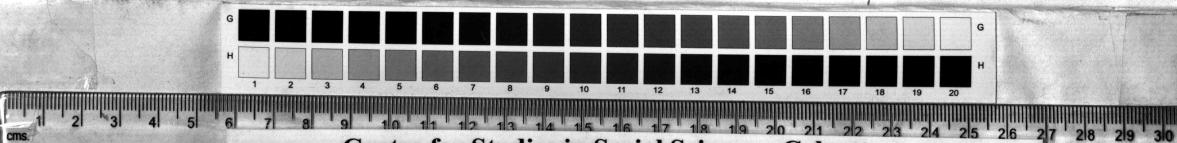
pectation of connecting the prisoners with the murders, Lord George Hamilton has no excuse for bringing into play the arbitrar powers of an almost obsolete enactment.

We say Lord George Hamilton because he of course, is responsible for the proceedings of Lord Sandhurst's Government in the matter Immediately before Parliament rose, Mr Michael Davitt, who took up the case of the Natus, extracted from the Secretary of State for India the admission that his sanction was obtained before the arrests were made. The obtained before the arrests were made. That in all probability, was a mild way of stating the

Every Englishman must and does sympa thise with the authorities in India in the continuous series of troubles and calamities which have marked the present year. Nor are many ous likely to gainsay Lord George Hamilton when he urges, as he urged in the House of Commons on August 5, that every Course of Commons on August 5, that every Course of the control of the course of the cou on August 5, that every Government world must have a reserve of power to of emergency. But it is the part of a Governments to use such power wisely a within carefully-restricted limits. Descriptions of the contract which is the part of the contract which is the product of the contract which is the product of the contract which is the product of the contract of the contract which is the product of the contract o treatment which is now being meted out to the Natu brothers fall within those limits? Confess that we find it difficult to think so, was one thing to arrest and imprison then without trial at a time of exceptional stress and anxiety. It is another thing to keep them in durauce vile for four successive months, no only without adducing a syllable of evidence against them, but actually without giving an indication of an intention to bring them before a court of law. Considerations of this kine. a court of law. Considerations of this kin would, we think, force themselves upon fair-min ed observers under any circumstances. they become far more urgent and grave when the supreme authority in the matter is vested in a man who, to put it gently, has exhibited the now familiar qualities of Lord George Hamilton. In the last debate which took place in the House of Commons before the recess, Lord George Hamilton not only, as we have seen, declared his belief that the arrest of the Natus would cause "the plot" to be unravelled, but also stated that the brothers were "notorious men." There are some people who cannot understand that epithets like blank verse, are not argument. What is "the plot"? And in what sense are the Natus "notorious"? The younger brother, it seems, was tried some years ago for rioting—and acquitted. The elder brother is a Sirdar and one of the Municipal Commissioners of Poona. During the recent plague operations he accompanied the recent plague operations he accompanied the search parties and, as a temperate correspondence published in the current number of "India" shows, called the attention of the Collector of Poona to certain mistakes of tack and the like which he claimed to have seen with his own eyes. Do these things make me "notorious'?" Or if Lord George Hamilton "notorious?" Or if Lord George Hamilton is it not time for him to produce we we pass over the allegations, noteworth though they are, that the moveable profity (in addition to the immoveables) of me Natu brothers has been improperly questrated, and that they are debarred from holding any sort of communication with the outside world. The point is that I ad George Hamilton is doing a grave asservice to the Government of India beathere and in India if, having no evidence against the Natus, he persists in detaining them, of if having such evidence, he persists in withholding it. On the face of the matter ch seems to have fallen actim to a hasty theory, of a plot which has not only not been substantiated, but if the circumstantial confession of the aroona murders recently reported be found trustworthy, has been demolished and dispersed.

THE Government of the Straits has decided upon a policy of banishing habitual criminals from the Colony. Banishment orders have already been passed upon thirty habitual

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5% interest Guaranteed till the

Working of the Mills.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE FLOUR MILLS
CO. LD., DELHI.

(Established in commemoration of the Diamond
Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the
Empress of India)

Capital Rs. 2,50,000 in 2,500 shares of Rs. 100 each

Directors.

r. Lala Eshriprasad, Govt. Treasurer, Honr Magistrate, proprietor of the firm of Gula rai Mahechand.

Rai Bahadur Lala Piyare Lal, retired Inspects of Schools, Director of the Bharat Ins. Co. Ld., Fellow of the Punjab University.

Ld., Fellow of the Punjab University.
J. P. Dalzell Esq., Manager Delhi and London Bank Ld., Delhi.
G. E. Mallitte Esq., Agent, Bank of Upper India Ld., Delhi.
Lala Ram Chand, Proprietor of the firm of Nanne Mal Jankidass, and Director of the Krishn Mills Co., and Manager of the Iron Works, Delhi.
Lala Bhola Nath, Banker, Hd. Master Jubilee High School, Delhi and Director of the Krishn Mills Co. Ld. Delhi.
Lala Ram Chand, Banker, Merchant and proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Ram Chand & Co., Delhi.

& Co., Delhi. and part out

Bankers. The Delhi and London Bank Ld. Delhi, The Bank of Upper India Ld., Delhi.

Clarence Kirkpatrick Esq., Ba ister at Law, Delhi. In their last General Meeting held on the 5th Nov. 1897, the Company has decided to allow 5 per cent interest, till the working a the mills, to those shareholders who have bought or will buy shares in the Capital of the Company before the erection of the machinery and the meeting has also permit Directors to order out machinery and to commence building. Capitalists and intending shareholders should send in their applications for shares without delay otherwise they will lose the chance.

Applications for shares must be made to the Managing Agents and be accompanied either in ash Rs. 10 for each share or a receipt from the Delhi and London Bank Ld., Delhi, or the Bank of Upper India, Delhi, showing the deposit of Rs. 10 per share applied for. The deposit on shares not allotted, will be returned within a fortnight of the receipt of the application.

For further particulars, prospectus and forms opplication apply to RAMCHAND & CO.,

> Managing Agents, Chadni Chowk, Delli L. Roy at

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